

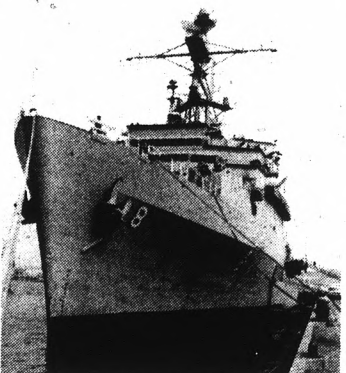
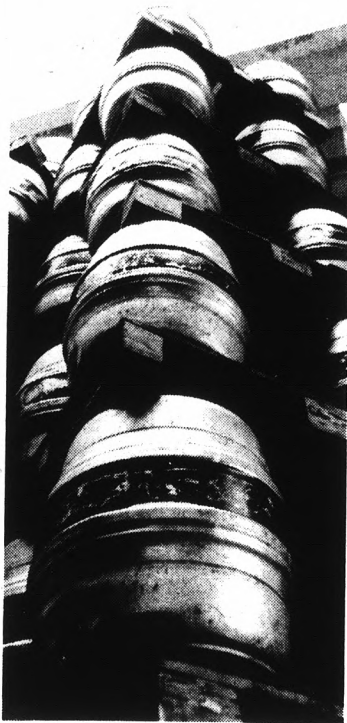
PHOENIX

centerfold

STEAM BEER: NOSTALGIA
IN A BOTTLE

THIRTEEN YEAR SEARCH
FOR KENNEDY ASSASSIN

A CRUISE TO OBSERVE
THE BAY'S FRAGILE
ECOLOGY



Why settle for a 'D' when you can buy an 'A'?
Look no farther than your phone book

Term paper sellout

by John Banta

Thousands of students throughout the state are using the services of "term paper companies" to meet the demand of their academic responsibilities.

For a hefty fee, these companies provide term papers on virtually any subject. If they don't have what you need in their files, they'll write an "original" paper for you, for a higher fee.

They operate within the protection of a tenuous loophole that is now being challenged by the state. Involved in transactions of questionable legality, these companies are, at best, suspect of highly unethical business practices. At worst, they can be accused of ripping off students who have no recourse to complain or question their

practices without revealing their own academic transgressions.

It's an ideal business for unscrupulous persons in the present legal situation. It's the student consumer who is liable for punishments ranging from probation to expulsion, while the seller currently dodges any legal responsibility.

In the Bay Area there are several companies which sell term papers. One of them, Research Unlimited of San Francisco, sold identical term papers to two students at SF State a couple of years ago.

The two students, who were in the same political science class, went to Research Unlimited to take some of the burden off their workload that semester. First, one of the students went in and requested an "original"

paper comparing the Russian and Chinese revolutions. At a cost of \$3.85 a page, the student had to pay \$38.50 for his paper.

Unfortunately, the second student a few days later decided to forego the extra expense of an original, and he unknowingly bought a copy of his classmate's paper from Research Unlimited. At only \$2.50 a page he probably thought he was getting a bargain.

The instructor of the class, after seeing both papers, decided to call the students for an explanation. "Each one denied it and accused the other," he said. "I began to suspect a third party was involved."

Finally one of the students confessed and told the instructor where he bought the paper. "I let it drop with an 'F' for the class for both students,"

the instructor said.

One of the selling points of this company, as well as most of the others in the field, is that a record will be kept of all transactions telling what schools the papers are being submitted to so the problem of duplicate papers can be avoided. In this case they failed to mention it.

To see if this incident was an oversight or just their way of ripping off students, a *Phoenix* reporter went to Research Unlimited posing as a political science student in need of a term paper.

Telling the salesman that he wanted a paper comparing two modern revolutions, the salesman produced a thick file of political science subjects.

Continued on page 4, column 1

Gatorville loses battle to stop 'harassment'

by Rod Foo

Gatorville residents' motion for a preliminary injunction to halt service of eviction notices and restore on campus parking privileges was denied by Judge Ira A. Brown.

After hearing arguments from attorneys for SF State and the Gatorville Association last Thursday, Brown put the matter under submission for study. He issued his verdict to deny the preliminary injunction Tuesday.

Brown gave no reason for his ruling. "He just issued a statement that the motion for the preliminary injunction was denied," said Clyde W. Stitt, attorney for the Gatorville association.

"The injunction doesn't really make a great deal of practical difference right now," said Phillipa Prigulx, head of the Gatorville Association, "as long as the university has stopped its actions."

"Not getting the injunction doesn't change the legality of breaking into the apartments one way or the other she said, referring to the alleged campus police break-ins at Gatorville. "The only real immediate affect it has is our parking permits aren't returned. That's an inconvenience," said Proulx.

The court hearing did establish that Gatorville's attorneys will accept any service of notice for their residents, such as eviction notices from the University.

"One of the things that came out of the hearing," said Norman Heap, vice president of administrative affairs, "was that in the future, service of notices would be served at their attorneys' office and we'll be happy to do that."

"We obviously are pleased with Judge Brown's ruling and we did not feel we were harassing the residents there."

"We had taken some legal steps to evict the ineligible students and those actions were interpreted by the Gatorville residents as being harassment. We never thought that it was and apparently the judge agreed with that," said Heap.

Phoenix wins All-American press award

Phoenix has won another All-American award, this time for the editions published during the Spring, 1975, semester.

The newspaper, in a nationwide competition, received superior marks in five of five possible categories: coverage and content, writing and editing, editorial leadership, physical appearance, and photography.

The competition is sponsored by the Associated Collegiate Press, and the newspapers are judged by top professional journalists.

Phoenix is written, edited and produced by students in the Journalism Department at SF State. Bill Gallagher was Managing Editor of the paper during the Spring, 1975, semester.

The high cost of cribbing

Ready-made term papers are a big business for one San Francisco firm

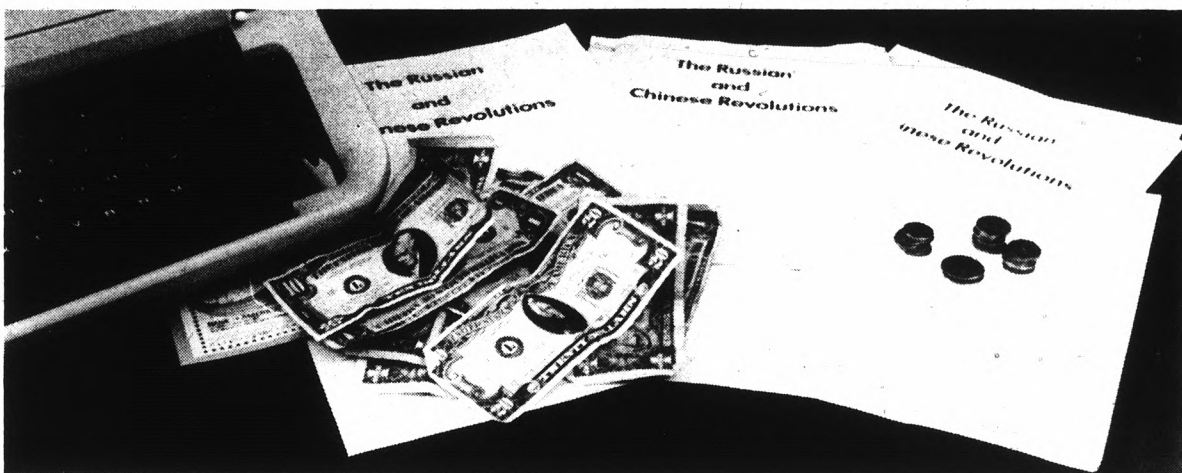


Photo: Tim Porter

What's inside

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Cogswell becomes downtown Extension

by Jim Richter

SF State's Extension program, a school without a home of its own, has found another temporary downtown center.

Cogswell College, a small engineering technology institution, has provided space for 13 of SF State's alternative university courses. Milt Bard, coordinator of continuing education at the Stockton St. campus, said SF State is leasing space at \$10 per class, to conduct night classes alongside Cogswell's own evening program.

"This is a joint effort to help SF State," said Bard. "In exchange, (the University) gives us remuneration in PR material."

Peter Dewees, SF State Extension director, said the University has been "eyeing the property" at the same time as Cogswell.

"It was more from a fantasy level than anything else," he said. "That's a very expensive piece of property."

Dewees said after Cogswell acquired the location SF State contacted the college and arranged the lease agreement.

University Extension hasn't had a downtown center since it moved out of its old headquarters at 540 Powell

St. in 1971. That building currently houses the Museum of Erotic Art.

Dewees said Extension plans to continue its arrangement with Cogswell until a new downtown center is completed, in 1977, by the San Francisco Community College District.

George Shaw, community college district planner, said his office and that of Franklin F. Sheehan, SF State director of campus planning, have been working together closely on the project from the very beginning.

Construction on the \$8.8 million structure, which will occupy the corner of Fourth and Mission Sts., was begun in July with a ground-breaking ceremony.

"The site was chosen because it is central to the business community, some neighborhoods, the government center and public transportation, and it was available," said Sheehan.

Downtown Center's temporary location is offering eight business courses, a psychology class, and four courses in a relatively new discipline, paralegal studies.

Lee Gallery, coordinator of paralegal studies for SF State, said the purpose of the new discipline is to "provide a basic grounding" for

Continued on page 2, column 1

Trustees board gains student with new law

by Linda Nanbu

A bill submitted by State Senator Milton Marks, which allows a student to become a voting member of the Board of Trustees of the California State University and Colleges (CSUC), has recently been signed by Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.

The student, serving a one-year term, will be considered equal to the other Board members, with full voting rights.

Governor Brown will select the student Board member from a list of not more than five names submitted to him by the student presidents of each of the 19 state campuses.

The student selected must be at least a junior, and must remain in good standing as a student during the term.

LeMond Goodloe, Associated Students president, said he will probably begin advertising for students to fill the position sometime next week.

Senator Marks said students are the only ones that really know what is happening on their campuses, and that their help is needed "in solving problems and providing quality

Continued on page 2, column 2

British flavor for math lectures

by Brad Rovnpera

Gordon Nichols is one visiting "professor" at SF State who insists he is not a professor. In England, at least, he would never be accorded such a title.

Nichols is on leave from the School of Information Sciences at Hatfield Polytechnic in Great Britain to spend this year as an instructor in the Mathematics Department.

He has exchanged his position at Hatfield with Joseph H. Oppenheim, a SF State associate professor in the department.

"You're not called a professor in England unless you're eminent," said Nichols as he scooted about in his office chair. "You're called a 'lecturer' or a 'senior lecturer.' You have to become pretty red-hot to be called a professor."

Nichols has been at Hatfield for five years teaching basic math to computer science students and advanced math to engineering and math students.

He graduated from Leicester (pronounced Lester) University, 100 miles north of London, with a bachelor of science degree.

"My wife (Irene) is also an exchange teacher. She teaches math at Galileo High School," he said.

With his wife getting her exchange first, Nichols went through the process of being moved over to SF State, after learning of Oppenheim's desire to exchange.

Nichols is working through an exchange program made possible by the Fulbright-Hays Exchange act of 1961. His salary is paid by Hatfield, and the British government pays half of his travelling expenses, including 100 pounds (about \$200), tax free.

During a recent officehour in his room on the ninth floor of the Physical Science building, Nichols whistled and hummed casually as he discussed test results with one bruised student who scored poorly.

"I try to reassure them, really," he said afterward in his flavorful London accent. "It's the performance of the overall term that counts."

Wilf, (short for Wilfred), as he likes to be called, commented on the contrasts in grading procedures between here and England.

"It's completely different," he said. "In England, not many courses undergo such continuous assessment."

"The students work better

here without a doubt," he commented. "American students are really nice. They seem to really want to know what they're studying."

It has not been such a long time since Wilf Nichols was a student himself. At 29, he easily remembers the rigors of his British Schooling.

"Ninety per cent of my time was spent studying math," he said, scratching his eyebrows. "I'm a fairly good mathematician, but I wasn't a good student—I was more interested in bridge."

Universities in England only require three years for a degree, he said. However, at the polytechnic school where normally he teaches, it takes four years to graduate because it is vocation-oriented.

"In England, every student gets a grant from the Local Education Authority (LEA) that he doesn't have to repay," he said. "The average amount is about 450 pounds or \$900. The tuition fees are paid by the LEA also."

Most universities in Great Britain are on a quarter system, he said, although Hatfield Poly-

Continued on page 4, column 6

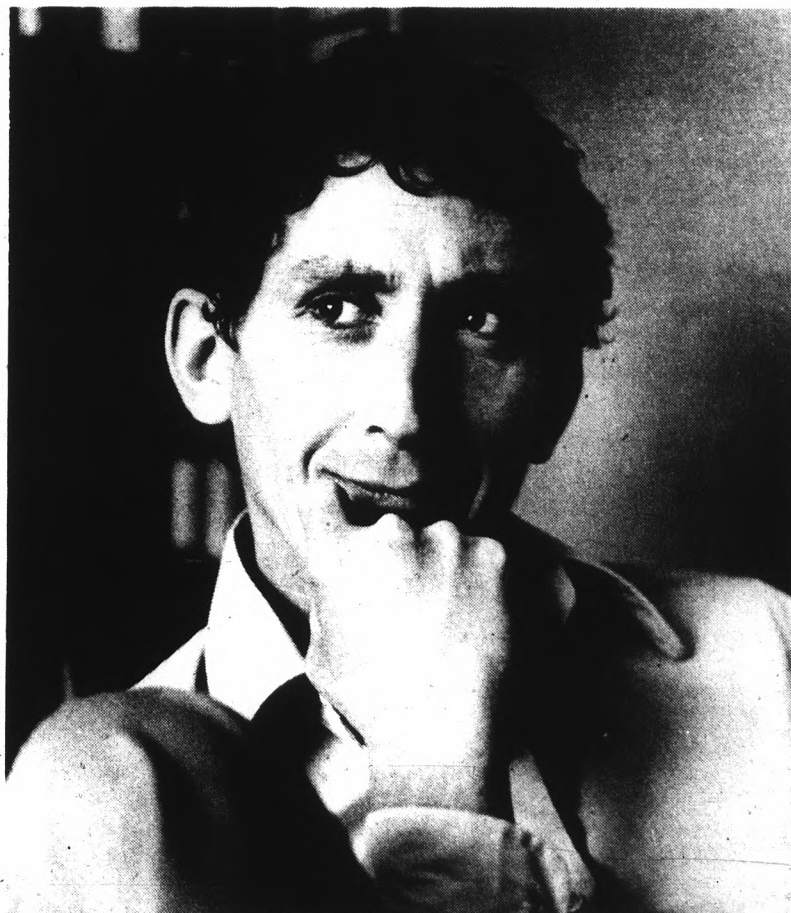


Photo: Tim Porter

Exchange Professor Gordon Nichols, "San Francisco is fantastic..."

Campus problem curbed

Romberg unleashes dog patrol to round up stray campus canines

by Cheryl Carter

SF State student Don Mendel likes to bring his German Shepherd to class. The dog is quiet so the instructors don't mind, the students don't mind it, and Mendel and his dog enjoy each other's company.

But a good percentage of man's best friends on campus are strays, ruining shrubbery and leaving their calling cards on the lawns. It's a hassle for students who are trying to lie in the sun to read or eat lunch when they are surrounded by five or six canines. And very little has been done to alleviate the problems.

Until now.
President Paul F. Romberg recently signed a new policy which provides for the establishment of a dog patrol. Any unleashed dogs whose owners cannot be found will be picked up and put in a holding area until 5 p.m., when the owner can claim his pet. If the dog is not claimed, it will be taken to the S.P.C.A.

The policy was drawn up as the result of a complaint last spring to Adolph Zimmer, assistant to the dean of student affairs.

"A blind student came to me and said her dog was being harassed," said Zimmer. "Many dogs on campus don't belong to students. I have seen blind students' dogs being harassed, and it puts them at a tremendous disadvantage because they can't use the facility (the campus)."

The S.P.C.A. was called when the complaint was filed and picked up several dogs, according to Donald Stewart, deputy chief of campus police.

"We periodically get complaints from the custodial staff and from students," said Stewart. "Some of the larger dogs are frightening, and we have had biting incidents. The S.P.C.A. was out here last week picking up a dog."

"We are not dog catchers, said Stewart. He added, the campus police do not call to have a dog picked up unless a complaint has been filed. It was intermittent dog enforcement that upset the Disabled Student Union (DSU).

"The administration was called last semester and it (the dog harassment) was stopped for awhile. But now they're back," said Bruce Morgan, treasurer of the DSU. "It's a control problem."

However, S.P.C.A. spokesperson Eugene Sander said the stray dog situation is getting better, at least in the City of San Francisco. Sander reports the number of dogs impounded or surrendered by their owners is down by over a thousand from the previous year's figures.

"There is no definite cause for the decrease," said Sander. "The leash law is being enforced where people are cited for having their dogs unleashed. Another reason is people are giving up their dogs for economic reasons. They just can't afford to feed them."

There was some question as to whether the S.P.C.A. has jurisdiction on campus, since the college is state property. But the administration had decided to abide by city ordinances, according to Sander.

Dog owners found with unleashed dogs on campus will be handed a copy of the dog policy, however, instead of being cited.

And for the members of the DSU the policy cannot go into effect too soon.

"We are behind full enforcement of the policy," said DSU co-chairperson Bruce Oka. "What other choice do we have? If the students will not handle their dogs, the administration will."



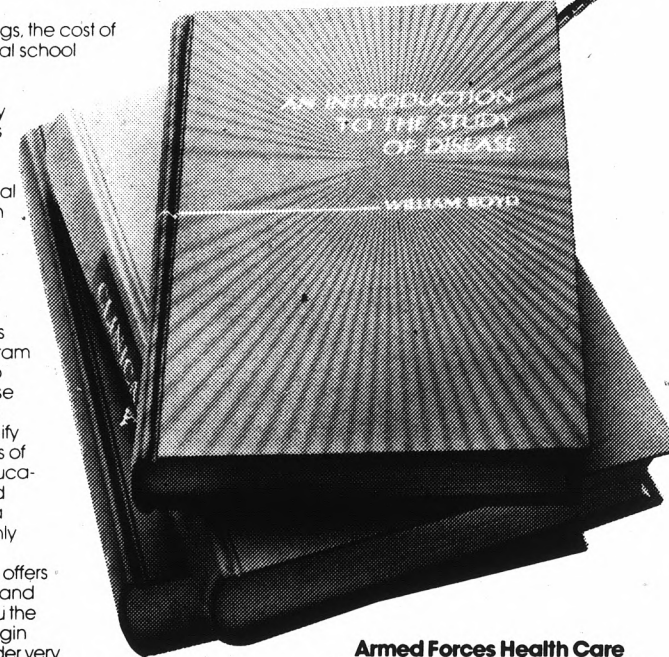
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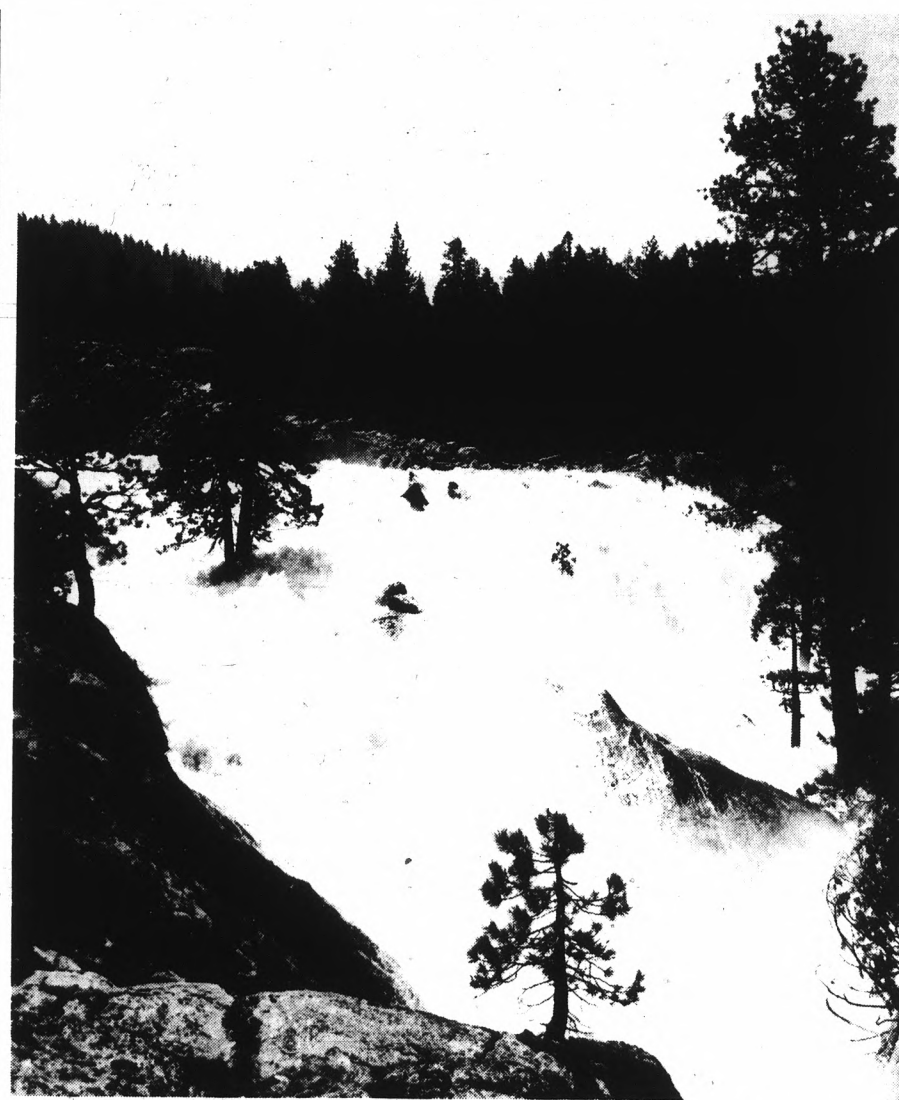
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Downtown Extension centered at Cogswell

Continued from front page

individuals interested in the law but not intending to become lawyers.

"The only thing a paralegal cannot do is go to court," she said. "Many government jobs, previously reserved for attorneys, are being 'downgraded' so paralegals may be employed."

Deweese said there is no tax money for a full time paralegal studies program at SF State, but the eight Extension courses were filled immediately, prompting surprise from both Gallery and himself.

"As soon as the work got out, we got a great response," said Dewees. "There seems to be a general lay interest in the law...they (paralegal students) see this as a way to make themselves employable."

Most regular students at SF State are uninformed about Extension, and Dewees says the nature of the average Extension student is a partial explanation.

He said they are "generally older and employed, and perhaps not as clear on immediate goals." Most, he said, already have degrees and are extending their education.

Extension is not limited to once-a-week meetings in a classroom. The alternative system also offers non-credit seminars, such as "Tourism, '75" and "Awareness and Weight Loss Workshop"; weekend travel study to various colorful locations in California; and an external degree program.

Courses generally run \$30 per unit, which may appear extravagant for a

three-unit class, but Dewees says most Extension students would rather pay \$90 for a single class, one day a week after full time employment, than go through the hassle of registering with the regular University.

"Some people have no interest in being matriculated," he said. "Also, it's an opportunity for students to get into classes which aren't offered at (SF) State."

Susanne Dyckmann said she needed the business class, "Introduction to Managerial Accounting", to augment her training program as an auditor at Levi Strauss Co. in Embarcadero Center.

"It's easier to get back into school through this (Extension) program," said Dyckmann, a 1972 graduate in English literature from UC Santa Cruz.

Student input on board

Continued from front page

education they expect and deserve."

An Assembly bill similar to Senator Marks' was vetoed by Governor Brown earlier. The bill, according to Scott Plotkin, legislative advocate of the CSUC and Student Presidents Association, would have given the student member of the Board a two-year term, but the selection of the student would have been partially taken away from the student presidents.

Locks offer little protection

'Carelessness' blamed for theft increase

by Andy Shapiro

Campus police statistics reveal that petty theft for the month of September was up 30 per cent over the same period in 1974.

There were also eight cases of auto tampering and seven cases of grand theft reported to campus police last month.

The increase in petty theft is caused by the rise in student population here, said Jack R. Hall, SF State police chief.

"The more students there are on campus, the more careless people there are," he said. "By careless I mean people who leave their purses, musical instruments and other valuables laying around unattended, which increases the thieves' opportunities."

Hall said many students think the university is a sanctuary from crime, which is wrong. He says the campus is merely an extension of the outside world.

Thus, every year, Hall prints messages in the local media, holds meetings over at the dormitories, and talks to classes, informing students and faculty on how to protect their property.

"Last month we had a case where a woman left a classroom, leaving her purse on a desk. When she came back three minutes later, her purse was gone," said the chief.

"Another woman left her purse under her desk while attending class. When she reached for her purse at the end of class, it wasn't there. People have to learn to keep an eye on their belongings or else they're leaving themselves wide open to thieves."

There are also ways to reduce incidents of auto tampering and grand theft, said Hall.

"A lot of people don't lock their

car, or they leave valuables in plain sight inside the car. Others leave their keys in the ignition. These are great temptations to the thief," said the chief.

"A few people last month left expensive musical instruments unattended in classrooms and of course the instruments were stolen. Even the lockers aren't safe to store valuables. A lock on one locker was hacksawed off and instruments inside taken."

Periodic checks are made of the campus by Allen Mendoza, detective-sergeant in the SF State police force, to make sure offices aren't left open and equipment aren't left out. Mendoza discourages teachers from leaving petty cash or valuables in their offices, and asks them to keep wallets or purses in locked drawers or cabinets.

All losses and suspicion of unusual activities should be reported to university police, Ext. 2222, said Hall.

"A lot of the time wallets and purses can be recovered," he said. "Usually the thief just takes the money and dumps the wallet or purse in a trash can or leaves it in a stairwell, where the janitor finds it."

"Also, most people wait too long before reporting suspicious activities. A person sees someone tampering with a bicycle lock or a car, and reports the incident 30 to 45 minutes later. By that time the thief has taken what he wants and has gotten away."

The chief added that if stolen property has a serial number engraved on it, the chances for recovery are greater.

He said people should engrave their driver's license numbers on their valuables if serial numbers aren't al-



"The university is not a sanctuary from crime."

Photo: Tim Porter

ready on them. If the property has a serial number, the number should be copied down on a piece of paper.

If the property is stolen, the license number is fed into a computer. Police throughout the nation regularly check materials in pawn shops that have serial numbers. Through the computers the police can check to see if the property is stolen and can trace it back to its rightful owner.

In one case, a clarinet worth \$2,500 was stolen at SF State. The instrument, which had a serial number on it, was found in a pawn shop and returned to its owner. In addition, the pawnbroker identified the thief who pawned the item.

Bicycle thefts on campus have been greatly reduced because people have been locking their bicycles in central locations, instead of leaving them in secluded places.

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Doolittle & Langley

Higher turnout for AS elections

Last week's Associated Students election had a 70 to 80 per cent increase in voter turnout over last fall's election, according to Elections Committee Chairman Tim Fike.

AS Business Manager Jose Rodrigues said it was only about a 20 per cent increase, however, and "not much of an increase in actual numbers at all."

No figures are available for last fall's turnout, but 416 students voted in the election last week out of a student body of over 20,000.

"I'm not satisfied with the turnout," said Rodrigues. "I'm never satisfied. The elections are traditionally small. We never have the input we should."

The voting machines used in the election made the tabulating process much easier, said Rodrigues.

The results are as follows: freshman representatives, Mona M. Foster and Jamie Williams; sophomore representatives, Michael Greenwood and Janice Sans; business representative, Lawrence Lo; education representative, Margery VanDerslice; representative-at-large, Marc Duskin.

Both amendments passed with two-thirds majorities.

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"You can't vote for or against an initiative if you're not a registered voter."

Harvey Milk
—circa 1975

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Term paper racket

Continued from front page

After scanning hundreds of subject headings, the salesman pointed to one. "This one compares the Russian and Chinese revolutions," he said. "Will that do?"

The paper was identical to the one sold two years earlier. "You're in luck," the salesman exclaimed as he took the paper out of a large file cabinet. "According to our records this paper was sold only once before—to a UC Berkeley student three years ago."

As the reporter got up from his chair to examine the "record", the salesman quickly snapped the folder closed. "And you don't have to worry," he assured him, "We'll make a notation that it was sold to an SF State student and it won't be sold to anyone else from State for at least a year."

The next morning another Phoenix reporter went to Research Unlimited. She asked for a paper analyzing two Marxist revolutions. After showing the reporter four possible papers, the salesman produced the paper comparing the Russian and Chinese revolutions.

Telling the reporter that he sold a copy of the paper to an SF State student only the day before, he nevertheless offered it for sale. So much for verbal guarantees.

In 1970 Ward Warren, a graduate of Babson College and known for his considerable entrepreneurial skills, invested \$25,000 into Termpapers Unlimited. Tapping the huge field of highly educated college graduates that couldn't find suitable work elsewhere, Warren was able to assemble an extremely competent and talented staff.

One of his favorite boasts was that only the Rand Corporation had a staff with more Ph.D.s and M.A.s. Within two years Warren's business, with 50 branches and 2,000 employees throughout the U.S. and Canada, was grossing over \$1 million. With this remarkable success Warren set the model for hundreds of imitators to follow.

The rash of companies and the obvious business they were generating prompted many states to take legal action against them for "subverting the educational process."

New York started it all in 1972 and

by the end of the year over a dozen states enacted similar legislation outlawing the companies.

California passed legislation in 1972 that prohibits the "preparation, sale and distribution of term papers, theses, etc." But the wording of the law was vague enough for the operations of dozens of companies in the state to continue unchallenged.

This technicality is now being challenged by the California State University and Colleges System (CSUCS). Linda Maymam, an attorney on the legal staff, explained: "A preliminary injunction has been served against Research Assistance, Inc. for selling material suitable for submission for academic credit."

The injunction is meant to clarify the existing law so that any company operating in a similar manner could be prohibited from doing so in the future.

The incidence of plagiarism at SF State is quite large. Some instructors report as many as five or six instances a semester. But trying to pin down the number of students who are handing in term papers bought from these companies is virtually impossible.

In the past two years only five cases of plagiarism were reported to A.E. Zimmer, coordinator of Student Grievances and Discipline. Of the five cases, four pleaded "no contest" to the charges and accepted disciplinary probation for one year. The fifth student denied the charge and received a letter of reprimand upon the recommendations of an administrative hearing.

Both punishments are merely temporary warnings. They do not go on a student's permanent record.

Tower tour reveals hazards

by Patty Konley

Fenneman Hall's towers have evoked a lot of controversy, and a rush of anxiousness flooded over me even before I reached the elevator near the Bookstore lockers. As I pushed the call button, I looked over my shoulder half expecting someone to rush over and question my intended destination.

Exactly what was in these towers that was worth such an extensive court battle by the Disabled Students Union?

As if answering my question—the elevator opened and revealed white on white walls glaring out at me, sharply contrasting with the grizzled gray carpeting.

The upper levels beckoned. Ascending the untacked carpeted stairs proved quite a challenge.

The track lighting only added to the glare of the walls.

The total lack of theme and continuity seemed extremely evident when I realized the only color around was the scarlet doors of the fire alarm system.

While gazing down from the top level of the west tower, the mesh effect of the beams overwhelmed me. Only this time they gave me the same queasy feeling I get when I watch train cars whiz by at railroad crossings.

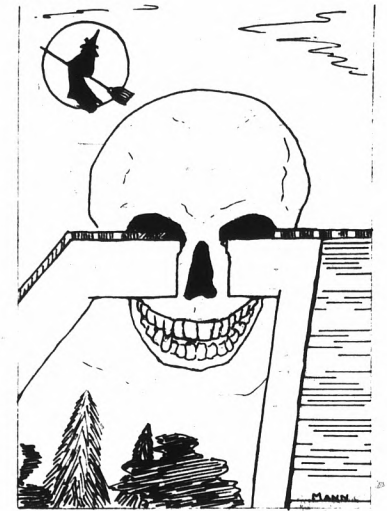
One of the last construction workers strolled in. I felt compelled to ask him, an insider for over a year, how he felt about the place.

"Aside from the fact that everyone working on the building lost money, I

guess it's okay," he said. "Supposedly, architects love it. Hell, it's got enough original designs for five buildings."

"But..." and his voice echoed off into nothingness.

"But what?" I queried. "For one, the acoustics are terrible. You're ten feet away and I can hardly hear you over the humming Honeywell air circulators."



"The roof leaks too. And they'll never be able to stop it now," as he showed me a streaked wall.

Pointing to a beam, he added that "they're textured because they had so many deep gashes in them."

"And if there is a strong earthquake, these things will fall anyway because the angle of the top point overextends the base at a pretty wide angle," he said.

Registering disbelief, I was ushered down to the northeast tower.

"See this glass?" he said. "Just make sure you're not near it if it breaks. A construction worker (John C. Hugh) was killed by a similar one last May. The glass in the doors is tempered, but not these plate glass windows."

Some of the ceilings in the mezzanine are only seven feet," he said. The codes stipulate at least eight feet for ceilings.

"Half the fixtures don't fit," he said, while sticking three of his fingers into a hole along side a fuse box. "And because we're losing so much money as it is, nothing else will be painted."

Thanking him for the in-depth tour, I headed for the nearest elevator. On a final look around, I noticed a background wall was orange and black. How appropriate. Trick or treat?

Math taught by British lecturer

Continued from front page

technic has just changed to semesters. A native of Eastcote, a north-western region of Greater London, Nichols has only just discovered America. His first visit to this country began on Aug. 15.

"San Francisco is fantastic. It's really amazing," he said. "The modes of transportation are really efficient compared to most transport systems in England."

He acknowledges that although BART is "much smaller than the underground system in London," it is much smarter and more comfortable.

What about Fenneman Hall? "The exterior looks schizophrenic," he said. "It does look much more functional inside."

Nichols said the new Student Union is "rather conservative" for its lack of a beer bar.

"Every student union in England has a bar. That's one thing. They serve several different kinds of draught beer. Without the bars, the unions would fold. They're the center of student activities."

Nichols said he was dismayed by the recent assassination attempts on President Gerald R. Ford.

"It's one of the few unpleasing things in America—that firearms are so available."

"American life is so different," he added. "Even police in England aren't armed."

Nichols and his wife have seen most of America, through the windows of buses. They started their journey to San Francisco from Washington, D.C. by way of New Orleans. They have also made side trips to Yosemite and the Sierras.

"There's one fantastic experience," he said with a big grin.

"We saw a sign that said 'San Francisco—300 miles.' And it was nothing. In England 300 miles is a long way, but in America, it's like a scooter."

At SF State, there is at least one Englishman who is looking forward to this nation's bicentennial.

"It's great. Good old America and all that."

Blimey.

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Issues & Perspectives

"A-"

Everything is going up, including the grades of college students. But, as might have been expected, people are still not satisfied.

Grade inflation has become the latest cause celebre of the academic community. While many consider it a symbol of the decline in quality of today's education, there are those who view the competition for grades as valuable preparation for that world outside we must all face when we leave the University.

The question has arisen, and is being actively debated, as to whether grades are a valid measure of education and whether they are even necessary.

The competition for grades has become cut-throat. The popular consensus is the baccalaureate doesn't go very far in today's job market; if you want to get into the big money, you have to go to grad school. To get into grad school, you have to have the grades.

This presents an obstacle for all students, especially the student who must support himself. The pressures of time, life priorities, and academic achievement make many students vulnerable to the pitfalls of cheating to make the grade.

The student is easy prey for the unscrupulous who would sell the same term paper over and over again. He risks the shame, possible disciplinary action, of being caught, and most important, the loss of a personal educational experience.

In a recent memo to the SF State faculty, it was announced that the University's policy was not to issue grades on the amount of growth in a student. The "A for effort" policy is officially inoperative on this campus. Grades are discussed in business terms, such as "the academic stock exchange" and "inflationary grades".

And, perhaps, these are the terms in which grades should be discussed. Is it the job of the University to prepare the student for the world outside? Many think that the competition for grades gives us some idea of the competition we must face in the job market.

The common cribbing to get through that class we are not really interested in, but which is required for a degree, is simply a preparation for the kinds of embellishing we will probably have to do to sell ourselves to some future employer. Cribbing becomes just another aspect of our education.

The moral crises presented by this is one we, as students, must decide on an individual basis. Recently many grad schools have begun to disregard transcripts in determining eligibility. They are no longer considered an accurate measure of knowledge.

Perhaps this is as it should be: grades will no longer represent our academic ability but rather our ability to survive in today's world.

Reflections

Editor: Vice President Heap's recently declared "Campus Policy Relating to Dogs on Campus" (9-19-75, approved by President Romberg) deserves proper recognition. Unfortunately, this policy suffers from overkindness to dogs and their do. It does not go far enough.

There are innumerable bacteria, bees, birds, bugs, fleas, flutterbys, slugs, viruses and worms (to say nothing of nits and twits) crawling, flying, jumping, squirming and wriggling all over our dear campus, leaving their effluvia everywhere. (I shall not comment upon what goes on at night.) Not one of these beasts has as much as a Hart's 90-Day collar to restrain X-rated activities.

Obviously, a fulsome policy relating to the restricting, restraining, confining, impounding and confounding of all campus critters is in order.

R.J. Hall

Editor: Please print this letter to correct two major misinterpretations of the women's caucus position in your article. These statements misrepresent our position in a way that is likely to be damaging to our efforts.

First, our proposal did not state that all three authors must be contemporary. Neither I, nor necessarily all women's caucus members, wish to read only contemporary authors for our M.A. Orals or otherwise; we simply feel that since a student may wish to do so for legitimate academic reasons, he or she should, in conjunc-

tion with an advisor, be allowed to do so. In fact, one of our major objections to the concept of "major" authors as it is currently defined, is that it tends to exclude little known but important authors from the past.

Secondly, we stated that male critics often reject women's writing, not because "they cannot see it from a woman's perspective", as you said, but because they do see it from that perspective and reject the perspective itself.

We also feel that it is unfortunate that the fact that the current orals policy is restrictive not only for women students, but for men and minority students also.

We appreciate your clarification of these points.

Roz Spafford

Editor: One good word for the many good words of Caroline Scarborough's article (Sept. 18th, 1975) recognizing the risks of the irreversible consequences that Nuclear Power poses: Yes! is the vote on the ballot, June 6, 1976 for the Nuclear Safeguarding Initiative.

A yes vote means that we as members of the public are to be heard. That our burden to prove the Nuclear Power Plants operation is unsafe, switches to their necessity to prove (through tests which have never been made) that they are indeed safe! Why is P.G.&E. so worried if they feel that they can prove they are safe?

If the initiative passes, the California Legislature would initiate a hearing process to determine if condi-

by Sara Deubner
On September 27, five men were executed in Spain for killing policemen. The reaction of many countries and demonstrators was protest before the execution and calls for severing ties with Spain after.

My first reaction was a moral one—premeditated murder is not acceptable and becomes abominable when practised by governments and society at large. I would have liked to dwell at great length on the hideous immorality of the executions.

But secondarily, I read the newspapers and news magazines carefully and see that morality is not really the issue. Otherwise, the atrocities that have been perpetrated in every corner of the earth, from Alabama to Uganda

to Russia would be as vehemently protested. Otherwise it would take just one sobbing father or one charred baby to forever put an end to murders, executions, wars.

The executions were of a political nature, which should take them out of the moral sphere. The essence of politics has become exploitation by different interest groups. The five men executed were quickly turned from subjects, thinking and feeling humans whose flesh and blood would be one minute warmly alive and the next minute stone dead, into political objects, pawns of forces that have nothing to do with them personally.

The men were caught at a transition time in Spain's history. Within the government, factions struggle for political

liberalization against Franco's iron rule. The government as a whole, in turn, is seeking a compromise between dealing with unrest and fear at home and trying to fit respectably into a larger European community.

Whether calling for executions or protesting against them, countries and demonstrators are really supporting or protesting the larger situation—whether it be Franco's dictatorship, political upheaval on the Iberian peninsula, or the economic state of Spain. The completely political and non-moral aspects of the executions are shown clearly in the "friendship and cooperation" treaty between Spain and the U.S., negotiated during the fury over the executions.

In return for the use of four

military bases in her country, Spain originally asked for \$2 billion in U.S. military equipment. She had to settle for \$750 million. A morally outraged United States would not do any business with Spain; a politically astute one would exploit the situation, as it did.

Basically each person, terrorist or law-abiding citizen, must decide clearly whether he wants to be treated as a subject or an object, and whether others are to be treated as subjects or objects. There is not necessarily a proper choice—both positions are advocated by various political and religious beliefs. Being clear about values and motives, however, will prevent the kind of exploitation possible when political systems use moral issue.

"The slim and lovely young woman
... has grown into the mature—and still
lovely—leader ..."

S.F. Examiner,
endorsing Dianne Feinstein

She Died For Beauty

In California's troubled north Dianne's endorsed for Mayor; Examiner went rushing forth to gushingly O.K. her. They, editorially, kept insisting she was most adept But could not make a point except

That she is slim and lovely.

Their admiration's kindly meant And we do not begrudge it, But loveliness did not prevent The death-throes of her budget. She still insists that she has got A "different" look. And there's a thought:

The other candidates are not

The least bit slim and lovely.

She (though lovely, Heaven knows) And fiercely bent to win, Would capitally punish those Committing legal sin. And striking labor, young and old, Abandoned in the foggy cold Will not be very much consoled

That she is slim and lovely.

Her tactics are beyond compare (Her family, we have noted, Joins those clubs of liberals where Endorsements must be voted.) With vinyl, black, dear-abby hair And sculpted jaw, she's unaware That voters really do not care

If she is slim and lovely.

That hers will be a "different" reign Is really pretty funny When Nelder runs her whole campaign And Magnin raises money. Examiner's reluctant staff Will soon compose Will soon compose—while voters laugh— Her post-election epitaph:

"She was slim and lovely."

C. Sangrail

PG&E explores new ways for you to pay

by Pat Gerber

An agreement between two U.S. monopolies is in the works and the consumer is once again the victim.

PG&E and Exxon oil company are currently negotiating a contract for the purpose of exploring for natural gas reserves in Prudhoe Bay in Alaska.

According to the contract, Exxon is asking PG&E to pay them for the purpose of exploring for future natural gas sources. This doesn't guarantee the actual supply of gas, only an estimate based on surveys done by the company.

The cost of the exploration, \$360 million, will be passed onto the consumer, via PG&E. The consumer, who is actually funding the project, has so far had no say in the negotiations, and is not even allowed to approve or disapprove the contract.

A similar deal was contracted between Arco and Southern California Gas earlier last month. Although the PUC approved the contract, they later negated that decision and the matter is now in the hands of the FPC in Washington.

The PUC called this deal "another attempt of one monopoly using another at the expense of the consumer."

The oil companies, in asking for this funding, are further extending the hopes of the public to rely on gas as a form of energy when, in fact, that supply will soon run out.

By granting this request, it is like dangling a carrot in front of the consumer. The companies should instead be forced to turn their energies to conservation and the use of alternate forms of energy.

Fantasia - A quick step into the past

by Sue Elliott

Saturday night came and we were all there—children of the 50's brought up on Tinkerbell and Goofy. Most of us had seen "Fantasia" before. This time many of us brought dope and incense; some of us brought out children.

It had been a rough week—our images and our sensitivities had been hurt. The "student left" had been damaged by the re-revelation of SLA tactics. Indeed, if the "intelligence community" had thought of it first, the Cobra clan would have been a great CIA ploy to repress the left. In some eyes even the ecology movement was damaged by the publicized rambling of one Sandra Good—who would murder corporation wives to save redwood trees or something...

And the women's movement suffered for the fact that all the headliners—Patty, Squeaky, Sandra, Sara, et al—were, or claimed to be, hysterical females.

So we waited in line to pay \$3.50 each to see a thirty-five year old movie we had seen before. We had come home to Disney—and he didn't let us down. Mickey looked as wholesome as ever, despite Dan O'Neil. And when the earth shook and the mountains rose to Stravinsky's "Rites of Spring" it was easy to forget the Disney corporation's destructive plans for Mineral King and Lake Tahoe.

Despite our sophistication we giggled as the toadstools danced to the "Nutcracker Suite" and say, mouths wide, as the fairy spilled her sparkling dew on the spider web. We applauded frequently; for the silhouetted Tchaikovsky, for the blazing colors and for childlike joy.

Amazingly, we did not protest or even snicker as the "Ave Maria" led a string of lights through a forest of sleek blue forms to the great beyond. We were probably not as inspired as were movie-goers in 1940 by the religious optimism of that ending. But we were at peace.

PHOENIX

1975



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For the record

A statement attributed to Nancy McDermid, speech department chairperson, in the Oct. 2 issue of Phoenix in the article "Grade inflation: A's for everyone" was inaccurate.

McDermid's actual position is that she condemns those persons who use the "grade profile" as a way of evaluating instructors for promotion, tenure and re-appointment.

She states that all faculty members who are being evaluated must under-

stand that, unfortunately, there are among the decision-makers for promotion, tenure and re-appointment those who do believe that an instructor who gives high grades is trying to be popular and get high student ratings. Only with the recognition of how grades are "used" and misused by certain tenured faculty, she states, can the probationary faculty begin to be protected.

Phoenix regrets the error.

Herbert Feinstein teaches English at SF State, but he should really teach a course in film appreciation. He has viewed films, read filmscripts, talked to film actors, and generally loved films all his life.

In addition to teaching, he hosts a radio program on KEST radio each Saturday at 9 a.m. called *Dr. Herb Feinstein Celebrity Interviews*.

Feinstein has been interviewing film personalities for the past fifteen years on movie sets and other locations around the world. Ask him which stars he knows and he can name a galaxy of prominent actors and directors.

"Carl Foreman was in New York. . . Diahann Carroll. . . was at the Fairmont. . . Catherine Deneuve was at her apartment in Paris. . . Omar Sharif was somewhere in the desert. . . I've been to Sophia Loren's villa in Italy, that's where I met Bette Davis. . . she was shooting a picture on the Loren Ponti villa."

Feinstein's favorite interviews were with silent film stars Buster Keaton and Harold Lloyd. When Feinstein interviewed Lloyd, he admired the glasses that Lloyd wore in a film called *Grandma's Boys*. A month later, Feinstein received a token of Lloyd's appreciation—

"His secretary called me up and asked for my prescription. I gave it to her and got a pair of glasses in the mail. The square kind he had worn in the film."

Feinstein likes interviewing actors and doesn't find them unintelligent.

"I think on the subject of their trade, they're like any other professionals. . . they're very interested in it. But I think they're no more limited than dentists or professors for that matter."

Feinstein is not new to Hollywood. A licensed attorney, he worked for MCA Universal in 1955 enforcing television syndication contracts on cowboy films.

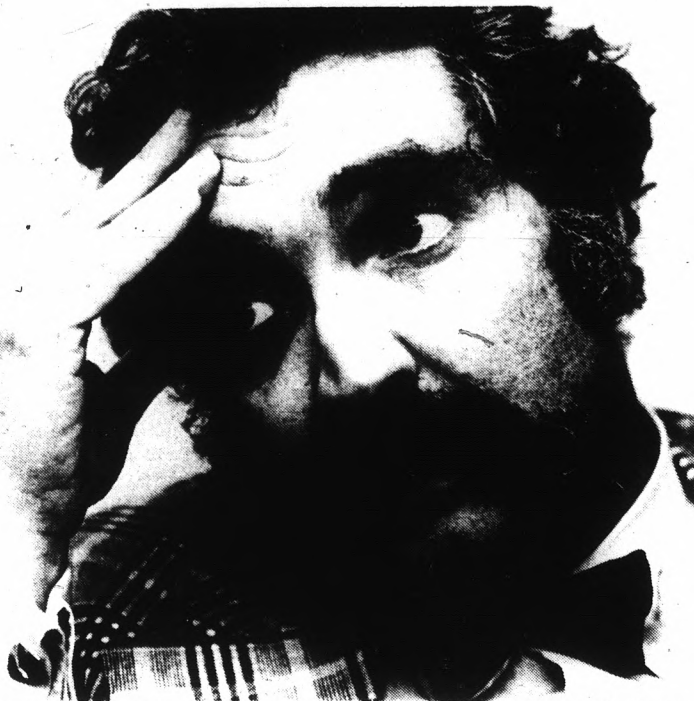
According to Feinstein, the T.V. stations would often violate their contracts by showing the films beyond the terms of their lease.

"Sometimes these people would get very naughty. . . instead of showing it once, they would show it five or six times, and then send it to their friends twenty miles away. . ."

Feinstein grew up loving films. He remembers entering the cinema early Saturday morning and relishing the

The man who talks to stars

by David Boitano



Herbert Feinstein, English professor, interviews the stars.

Photo—Tim Porter

best of Hollywood.

"Unmistakably the films of the thirties have made an impression upon my psyche," he said, "all of them—the MGM technicolor romances with Joan Crawford suffering in mink, and the musicals with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers."

Like all young moviegoers, Feinstein admired Henry Fonda, Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney, but he couldn't resist Orson Welles' classic.

"I was twelve years old when I first saw *Citizen Kane*. I thought it was a film that was going to change my life. It really made a profound impression on me," he said.

Feinstein is a firm believer in free speech. Though he was not present in

Hollywood during the era of "blacklisting," he feels that the practice of discriminating against a performer for his political beliefs still exists.

"I think to a certain extent that there is a blacklist. Lester Cole has written a lot of screenplays, but not under his own name. He wrote *Born Free* for Carl Foreman who was blacklisted too. John Howard Lawson has never worked."

The artists Feinstein refers to were admitted Marxists and they were shunned by the major studios during the 1950's. Feinstein contends that they are to be admired for "sticking to their guns, and not retreating before a senate subcommittee."

"The difference is that these people

never ate crow. They've never changed their politics and they did not have as much money as someone like Dalton Trumbo (a prominent screenwriter)," said Feinstein.

Though Feinstein is a firm believer in the first amendment, he sometimes resents the leftist rantings of Jane Fonda and Bert Schneider (the director of *Hearts and Minds*).

Feinstein has also distinguished himself as a film scholar. As a consultant to the Huntington Library, he has collected vintage movie scripts and lectured at England's National Film Institute. In between classes, Feinstein lectures at the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute discussing psychological themes in Charlie Chaplin films.

Feinstein's movie friends call on him occasionally to read film scripts or provide other professional services. He recently helped director Carl Foreman scout locations for a film to be made here next year, and will probably help cast it.

Feinstein feels that he acts as a liaison between the film industry and the university community.

"The people in the industry tend to think of us as eggheads or abstract critics. Since I am a lawyer and know something about the film business, I can speak their language too," he said.

Often Feinstein's film connections have had humorous consequences. A young director Feinstein met in Europe introduced him to Samuel Beckett, and the Nobel prize winning author proposed that his latest work be made into a film.

Beckett's work was called *The Expulse*, and as one might expect, it was written in a free form style. Feinstein couldn't pass up the opportunity to act as Beckett's agent. He did what anyone would do to do with a story by Beckett—he gave it to the people at Walt Disney studios.

"They asked me if it had a story. I said well, it doesn't really have a story—it has themes."

Like most film buffs, Feinstein would like to make his own movie; a documentary tribute to Mark Twain. He estimates that the project would cost around \$400,000 but admits that his Hollywood friends would not give him the financing for it.

"I could probably convince the people at Universal to do it, but despite all the years I worked in Hollywood, it is still a mystery to me how you get money," he said.

'A Boy And His Dog'

Inside the year 2024

by Andy Shapiro

In the cartoon preceding *A Boy And His Dog*, a new movie starring Don Johnson and Jason Robards, a dog is captured by some aliens and transported to a planet inhabited by mischievous cats. The dog leaves the planet and travels through the secret wonders of the universe, a plot faintly reminiscent of the movie *2001*.

The cartoon offers as much to the viewer as the main feature. Both *A Boy And His Dog* and the cartoon are funny, stimulating, unusual and have a dog playing the lead role.

The movie, based on the novella *A Boy And His Dog* by Harlan Ellison, takes place in the year 2024, several years after an atomic war that turned the earth into a desert wasteland. A boy, Vic, and his dog, Blood, roam the countryside in search of food and women.

Without the help of his dog, Vic would be almost helpless to defend himself against the "Roverpacks" (gangs of men who murder, rape and steal) and the only answer to his sexual lust would be masturbation.

Blood locates women for Vic, although the females have usually been slashed to pieces by their previous visitors. The dog also gives Vic clever suggestions on how to defeat his attackers, but sometimes the mutt is a little overprotective.

At this point, unlike the cartoon, the movie shows the promise of excellence because of its fine job of developing the main characters' personalities. It's easy for the audience to identify with Vic and his problems, and the dog gives the movie all the humor it needs.

The film also makes a statement on man; how he endures in a harsh environment. Vic fights for survival on his own. Some other men are content to be slaves, digging for food to feed their despotic master; while most of the people prefer to live in a technologically advanced, underground community.

Unfortunately the last one-third of the movie is almost all down hill except for one outrageously funny scene and a little blood and guts. The movie's attempt to show man's means of survival starts off well, but bogs down in the end, which makes the film

anti-climactic thus ruining the whole picture.

The anti-climax begins to take shape when Vic is lured down to the underground city by a female. During this time, the dog remains on the surface where he waits for his master's return.

But when the dog leaves the picture, the movie falls apart. Instead of its earlier originality, the movie becomes a humorous reincarnation of another science-fiction flick, *THX 1138*.

Like in *THX*, there is a city beneath the ground, where evil leaders force all the inhabitants to conform to certain rules. Disobedience means death. The people must wear heavy make-up, which gives them faces a clown-like appearance; in *THX* the people had to shave their heads.

Both movies are trying to say that most people are willing to give up liberty in order to obtain safety. But the underground scene in *A Boy And His Dog* is exaggerated to the point where the audience gets the opposite idea: "The underground city is so way out that it could never happen here. So I'll never have to worry about losing my liberty."

The "Big Brother" idea in the later part of the film is such an old idea that the movie becomes blasé, rather than thought provoking.

Vic escapes from the underground city with the same female that led him down there and joins his dog, who is dying of starvation. The dog gets his meal in the end; a scene which guarantees laughter if not at least shock and surprise.

The audience leaves the theatre thoroughly amused and entertained but none-the-wiser.

Films are needed that show people as they are today, which reaffirm "man's faith in his fellow man".

A Boy And His Dog is too escapist, using a weak foundation of stale ideas, to be considered a fine example of the motion picture craft and should be seen in lieu of smoking marijuana or drinking liquor. Better to spend three dollars and forget one's troubles through this movie than risk getting arrested or having a hang-over.

Ellison's novella, *A Boy And His Dog*, won an award according to the advertisers of this movie. The novella may have been good but L.Q. Jones' screenplay is lacking in purpose and direction.

After the boy returns to the surface what kind of future does he face? Will the world of 2024 get better or will the best humanity has to offer always be the robot-like community beneath the ground? How can man (and woman) avert the world war that led up to the events in the movie? The movie fails to answer these questions. If one expects to be enlightened by this comedy/drama, he (or she) will surely be disappointed.

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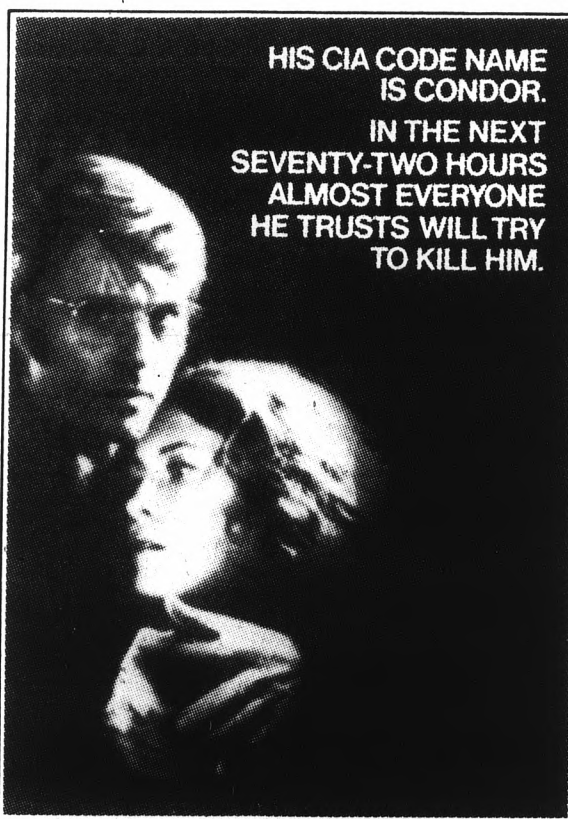
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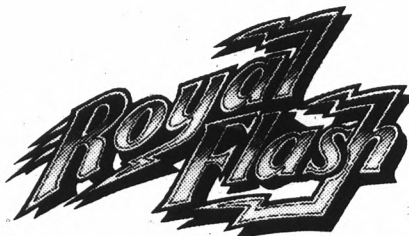
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Sports

Good at what he does

by Bryan Scott

Rick Faulk is an athlete at SF State. Not just any sort of an athlete, though. He's good, very good, at what he does.

You see, Faulk kicks footballs. After graduating from Berkeley High in 1971, Faulk went to Laney College in Oakland. There for two years, he made the All-State team twice and the All-America squad the second year, when he had 86 punts going into the final game.

Though he missed a year of play through a mix-up with his grades, he came here last year and averaged 41 yards per punt. That earned him the number three spot among all Division II punters in the NCAA.

"I didn't really kick too much last year, and 41, that's mediocre, very mediocre," Faulk said. "All I can say, for 41 to get me third, well I guess 45 or 46 might get me the top spot."

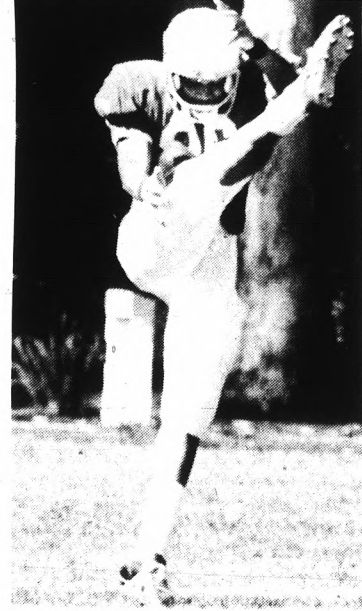
"I had spent two years at Laney, and coming out of my second year I had signed a letter of intent with the University of Pittsburgh," said Faulk. "Somehow the deal fell through and I had to sit out a year."

"I talked about going to other schools, and when I was at Laney, State had sent me a letter. So I came over and talked to Rowen (Head Coach Vic). He impressed me as being

a dead serious football coach."

Faulk is a mathematics major, currently taking pre-calculus math and electronics. The reason he got into math was simple: "I get along better with numbers than I do with words," he said.

"There are a lot of opportunities in math if you get good at it. You can be



PUNTER RICK FAULK

Gymnastics

Helen Martinez, a graduate student at SF State, will be participating in the 1975 United States Gymnastic Federation modern rhythmic gymnastic trial meet to be held Saturday, October 11, 1975 at 2 p.m. in the SF State gym. Warm-ups begin at noon.

For further information and advance ticket sales, contact Andrea Schmid at 469-1786.

a CPA (Certified Public Accountant) and make thirty-five thousand a year, which ain't bad," he said. "I want to go into either urban finance or tax consulting."

His athletic intentions go beyond fog bound SF State.

"I'm definitely going to try and go pro first, before I finish my education. Going pro is the main thing. If I can go to school next semester, that will be fine," he said. "Eventually I'm going to get it done, my BA."

"I would say I have a good chance to get drafted, since they cut down the rosters from 47 to 43 men. They need men that can kick-off, field goal, punt, and go down and make a few tackles," he said. "I feel I can do all that."

Faulk sets up his academic schedule so that he has plenty of time to himself; time filled with what he terms "normal, average activities."

"I'm interested in a lot of things," he said, bicycling, chess, and music. Especially music, jazz music.

He works as an usher at the Oakland Coliseum part-time; work he finds enjoyable and adequately compensated for.

"I'm going to be working these next few play-off games," he said. "It's pretty hip, man. Just stand around and watch the game, and maybe help a few people if they look like they're lost. It's all right."

Faulk doesn't complain about the lack of team support at SF State, but he thinks it could be improved.

"It'd make it a lot better on the football team if there were people screaming and yelling at our home games," Faulk said. "We've got lots of cats from LA and when we go down there they put a lot of people in the stands, just family and friends. It's quite surprising. It makes the cats play harder."

"With the people there hollering and screaming everytime you do something right, it just makes you feel good; to know you've got somebody behind you," he said.

"I don't know what it is, but it works," Faulk said. "It really works."

Something must be working, at least for Rick Faulk.

Too much of Dave August destroys Puget Sound

by Phil Weidinger

Proving to themselves that they are a good team, the SF State football squad ended pre-season play with a 31-3 thumping of previously unbeaten Puget Sound last Saturday at Cox Stadium.

The Gators, now 2-1-1, open Far Western Conference play at Chico State Saturday night.

Coach Vic Rowen said Chico is "a good, solid club with a very effective running game." The Gators will try to force Chico to throw the ball while on offense they will try to get more balance between the passing game and running game.

It was the passing game last weekend that buried Puget Sound. Sore-kneed senior quarterback Dave August had a fine day as he completed 18 of 33 passes for 265 yards and four touchdowns.

Linebacker Forest Hancock was selected Northern California College Defensive Player-of-the-Week for his performance against Puget Sound.

Quarterback Dave August was named Far Western Conference Offensive Player-of-the-Week after he threw four touchdown passes against Puget Sound.

Wide receivers Jim Brown and Ed August each caught two touchdowns, while tight-end Jens Holmgren picked up tough yardage over the middle with four receptions.

The offensive line gave August time to throw, but the running game still hasn't jelled. "We seem to be just one block away from the big gain," said Dave August.

Meanwhile the defense continued to dominate opponents. Noseguard Leonard Johnston is making a habit of playing outstanding games. The 258 pound junior recovered a fumble which led to a Gator score and continually stacked up Puget Sound runners for short gains.

Linebackers Reggie Redmond and Forrest Hancock each played well. Redmond ranged from sideline to sideline coming up with big tackles, while Hancock intercepted a pass and recovered a fumble.

Defensive backs Robert Sparks, Chuck Aston and Kevin Banton each had an interception.



Photo-Tim Porter

Jim Brown catches one of his two touchdowns from quarterback Dave August in the Gators 31-3 win over previously unbeaten Puget Sound.

Several Gator players expressed their enthusiasm and confidence toward the upcoming league season.

Harvey Spencer, who had a fine game at defensive back, said, "We've got everything together now, we can do it."

Johnston said that this was the Gators best game so far. "Our confidence is up. We've got a good shot of winning the league," he said.

Holmgren said, "We needed a game like this today. It does a lot for our confidence. We're gonna go all the way." Holmgren added that, "It was good to see some fans out there."

The first chance Gator fans will

have to see their team in league action is next Friday, 1:30 at Cox Stadium against Hayward State.

It's doubtful that Puget Sound will want to see the Gators again this year. As their radio announcer said to their fans in Washington, "It was too much August in October for the Loggers."

Schedule

VOLLEYBALL-Thurs., Oct. 9 vs. Santa Clara. Away 5 p.m.
WATER POLO-Fri., Oct. 10 vs. Loyola. Here 4 p.m.
SWIMMING-Fri., Oct. 10 vs. Fresno and Hayward. Here 6:30 p.m.
FOOTBALL-Sat., Oct. 11 vs. Chico State. Away 7:30 p.m.
CROSS COUNTRY-Sat., Oct. 11 UC Davis Invitational. At Davis 1 p.m.
SOCCER-Sat., Oct. 11 vs. UOP. Here 1 p.m.
Tues., Oct. 14 vs. Stanford. Here 2 p.m.

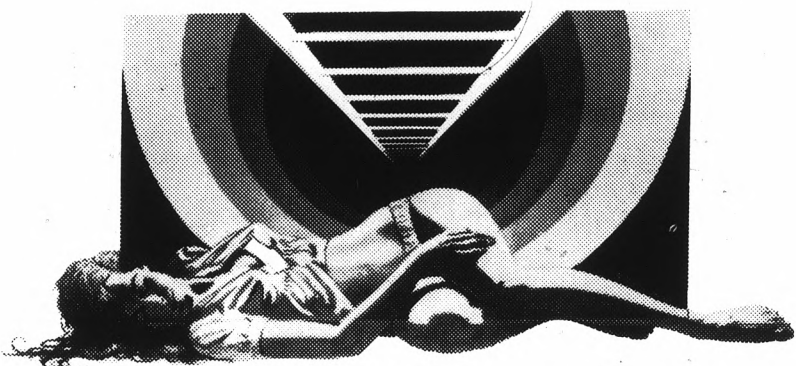
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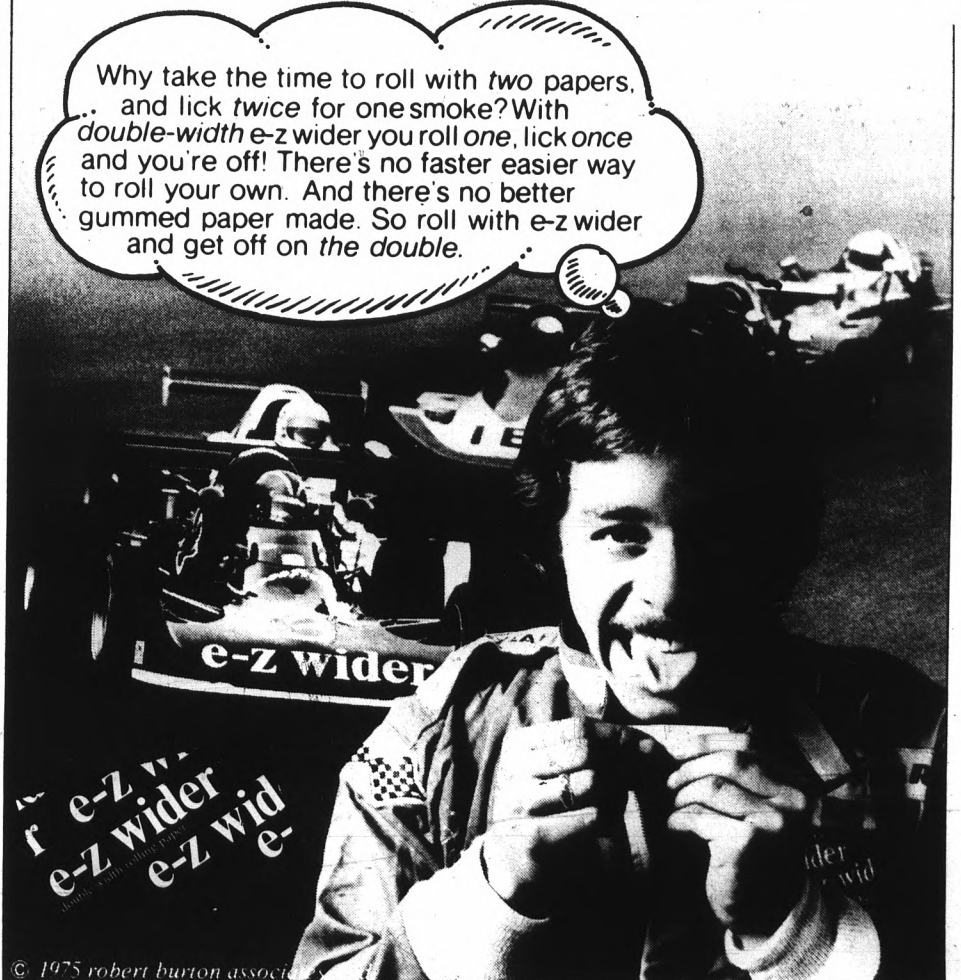
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Frisbee freak sees flying future

by Jim Sanders

Victor Malafronte hopes to get rich by throwing a frisbee.

"I've paid my dues," he says. "Now I want to make some money from it."

Malafronte, a 29-year-old SF State student, is the current World Frisbee Throwing Champion, a title he earned last August in Competition at Pasadena's Rose Bowl.

Since then, Malafronte has toured the nation with the Harlem Globetrotters, acted in commercials for national television, been the subject of stories in Sports Illustrated and OUI magazines, and met such celebrities as Johnny Mathis, Pat Boone, Tatum O'Neal and Howard Cosell.

"It's been a terrific experience, even though I haven't made much money," he says. "You meet a lot of

people, and sometimes I'm even stopped and asked for my autograph."

"I grew up in Brooklyn and my family was fairly poor," he recalls. "We spent only enough to survive. I was doing a lot of heavy work by the time I was 13."

In his spare time, Malafronte would play stickball, punchball, basketball and softball on the streets and playgrounds of Brooklyn.

"The heavy work helped to tone my body and all those ball games made me quicker and more agile," he said. "By the time I started playing frisbee, I was a natural at the sport."

The new champ recalled his introduction to frisbee which was six years ago.

"My family had just moved to Berkeley and I was walking around the University of California campus one day when I saw a couple of people throwing a round thing back and forth. It looked like a lot of fun, so I tried it."

Malafronte enjoyed the sport so much that he returned to the UC cam-

pus each day for the next three years to play frisbee with students on the Sproul Hall plaza.

Although he never attended classes at the college, Malafronte spent three hours a day tossing the nine-inch disc to anyone who would catch it.

"If you want to be the best at something, you have to practice it," he says now.

Malafronte claims that he can throw the frisbee 30 different ways and catch it from any conceivable angle. His hardest throws have been clocked at nearly 100 miles an hour, and the champ can throw the disc nearly 140 yards in the air.

But he is equally proud of his trick throwing, which includes a repertoire of boomerang throws, behind-the-back tosses and deadly accurate curves.

In his performances while on tour with the Globetrotters, Malafronte startled audiences by throwing his frisbees the length of the basketball court and swishing them through the nets.

"Sometimes the Globetrotters weren't too happy with us," Malafronte recalls, "because in some cities

we were getting better reviews than they were."

The champ feels that frisbee is a unique sport which doesn't have to be competitive to be fun.

"Frisbee is kind of an artistic expression," he said. "When I throw, I try to present a continuous flow of movement by catching and throwing in the same motion."

Yet he feels that there's no secret to frisbee success. "It's all in the wrists," he said.

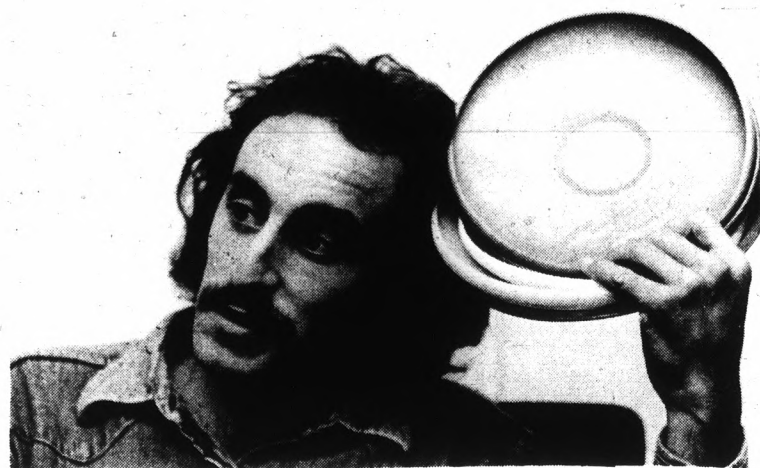
Malafronte seems to have dedicated his entire life to studying and perfecting the sport.

He points out that the name frisbee can be traced back to the mid-1940's, and originated in a small pie shop in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The sport became popular, and now there have been over 2000 different frisbee models produced throughout the world.

In his personal collection, Malafronte has over 600 kinds of frisbees, a collection valued at nearly \$5,000.

The sport seems to be increasing in popularity each year. Competitions are



Victor Malafronte, World Frisbee Throwing Champion

Photo—Martin Jeong

now drawing international frisbee stars from some 20 different countries.

Malafronte feels that the possibilities for the sport are endless. He hopes to someday see frisbee as a spectator sport drawing thousands of people to matches.

In the meantime, Malafronte hopes to continue to cash in on the frisbee craze.

Recently, the champ took screen tests at Universal Studios to appear in such television shows as "Baretta" and the "Six Million Dollar Man."

Perhaps his biggest thrill will come on Oct. 21, when he leaves for a tour of Japan. The trip, sponsored by a Japanese frisbee manufacturer, will include an audience with Emperor Hirohito.

"I'll be touring the island for nearly a month giving choreographed frisbee shows," he says of the trip.

In the meantime, Malafronte is continuing his studies at SF State, and hopes to graduate next year. His major is Creative Art since, he explains, "They don't offer a BA in frisbees."

BACK WORDS

Proposed deal between PG&E and Exxon threatens consumer

by Pat Gerber

A proposed contract between Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) and Exxon Oil Corporation could mean the California consumer will be paying for natural gas he may never see.

It is an advance payments contract dealing with the future supplies of natural gas from the Prudhoe Bay area in Alaska. Exxon wants PG&E to pay for further exploration, PG&E, in turn, wants to pass on this expense to the consumer through requested rate hikes.

The contract doesn't guarantee a supply of natural gas, for much of it hasn't been developed yet. Rather, it only guarantees purchasing rights to 30 per cent of the total production of Exxon's gas, over a period of 20 years. PG&E is hoping to purchase the right to bargain for a percentage of the supply, nothing more.

A similar deal was contracted and approved earlier this summer by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) in Los Angeles.

Southern California Gas Company (SoCal) negotiated a \$617 million contract to get the bargaining rights to Arco Oil Corporation's share of the Alaskan gas.

Although the PUC approved the deal, they qualified their vote by saying, "We are accepting the proposal for one reason only: necessity. Under any other circumstances, we would readily reject a plan so ill-defined and unfair."

Final approval of the contract is the responsibility of the Federal Power Commission (FPC) in Washington.

If the Arco-SoCal contract is approved, it will probably mean a green

light for the Exxon-PG&E contract.

Jo Ann Clayton, a member of the San Francisco-based Consumer Action, has been actively studying the workings of utilities and oil companies for the past two years.

"PG&E has nothing to lose, the deal wouldn't cost them a thing," said Clayton. "They would like to collect the money from the consumer and hand it over to the oil companies in the form of a surcharge on the monthly utility bill. It is a dollar for dollar pass through."

"Exxon is loaning itself the capital for exploration," said Clayton, "but collecting the interest on the loan from us, the consumers. There are also hidden costs involved, facilities and plants to recondition the gas, which PG&E will have to finance. Blackmail never stops."

Dennis Pooler, a representative for PG&E, says the initial contract was for \$31.6 million but a revised estimate pushed the figure up to \$160 million.

"The cost to the consumer will be a rise of 38 cents for 100 therms of gas," said Pooler. "This will vary as the amount of principal changes. The maximum amount to the consumer will be 51 cents for 100 therms of gas a month."

The average consumer in Northern and Central California uses 100 therms of gas a month, according to Pooler.

Pooler says that PG&E will also have to invest \$150 million for refining equipment.

"There are numerous provisions for refunds in the Exxon contract if expected delivery is prevented," said Pooler. "All refunds will be returned

to the consumer."

This aspect of the contract doesn't account for the possibility of gas being reallocated to other parts of the state. Even if Northern California does get 30 per cent of Exxon's Alaskan gas the state may be forced, through government intervention, to share it with other states that have shortages.

PG&E now contracts for most of its natural gas with Alberta Southern, a Canadian subsidiary. Although El Paso Natural Gas in Texas used to be the main supplier, the FPC ordered the company to reallocate to other states because of a natural gas shortage and PG&E was forced to look elsewhere for its supplies.

Ray March, a company spokesman for Exxon Corporation, said the proposed deal is based on an FPC program initiated in 1971 and "designed to spur capital spending in America."

"This type of deal," said March, "is standard in the industry. For example, Michigan Pipeline has a similar contract with a utility in that state."

When asked what Exxon will do if the contract is rejected by the PUC, March said, "We have agreements pending with other states to sell the gas."

"This is a precedent setting contract," argues Clayton. "The biggest state in the U.S., California, has, through the PUC in Southern California, given oil companies in other states the right to rip-off the consumer. Once it is opened up, someone else tries it."

PG&E first applied for a rate increase, based on the Exxon contract,

on July 17, 1975. Since then there have been a total of eight hearings before the PUC in San Francisco. A decision is pending with an Oct. 31 deadline.

William C. Taylor, representing the city attorney's office at the hearings, said he was "appalled at the application."

"The price and amount of the gas is uncertain, the method and cost is uncertain and there will be a refund but not in the event of deregulation. It is a seller's market and Exxon has all the cards."

Both Exxon and PG&E claim that the basis for the contract is the shortage of natural gas in California. The amount of the shortage is a subject no one can seem to agree on.

PG&E claims the supply of natural gas, including the Canadian source, will run out in 1985. The pipeline is supposed to start flowing in 1982.

A fact sheet on domestic oil and gas resources, published by the Federal Energy Administration and dated Sept. 1974, states that the U.S. remains one of the top three oil-producing nations in the world.

Although the U.S. uses 36 per cent more energy than it did 10 years ago, a remarkable potential for further production remains, according to the survey.

Our unused resources are plentiful, the study further states and quotes a 1974 Geological Survey report that shows the maximum quantity of oil and natural gas which can be recovered on shore ranges from 198 to 349 billion barrels of oil and from 920 to 1,633 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. (These figures don't include the estimated potential of natural gas from the Alaskan pipeline.)

David Mustart, an assistant geology professor here at SF State, agrees there is definitely an oil and gas shortage. When asked of the effect of the Alaskan pipeline, he said, "We expect to get approximately three million barrels per day from Alaska. We presently import 18 million barrels per day

so the pipeline will have a small effect on the amount of oil and gas used."

Sylvia Siegel is the head of Toward Utility Rate Normalization (TURN), a consumer group that bases its work on meticulous research. Siegel was present at all of the PUC hearings concerning the Exxon-PG&E contract. In a transcript from the Sept. 8 hearing, Siegel confronted the claim of a vast shortage of natural gas.

"A Federal Trade Commission investigation found purposeful under-reporting of natural gas reserves by producers of natural gas to the American Gas Association, which gives its figures to the FPC. The investigation is ongoing. The committee has referred their findings to the Justice department on two charges of fraud for misrepresentation on the part of the eight oil companies, Exxon and Arco included."

Siegel continues: "Several years ago PG&E submitted a study claiming it was more economical to use California gas at the rate California has developed and more is now available than ever before. The study is now never mentioned and seems to have vanished into thin air."

After presiding over the PUC hearings in Southern California, Phillip Blecher, examiner, issued a report denouncing the proposed deal and questioned the necessity of having to contract for out of state gas.

"Exhibit K indicates there is in northern and southern California an amount of proven reserves equivalent to the amount for which the utilities is asking approval here. Approximately three-fourths of that amount is in

Northern California...?"

The consensus is that there is a shortage of energy sources but as Clayton asks, "If it really is so drastic, why didn't we know about it before?"

Clayton sees the issue of the Alaskan pipeline as a means to buy off conservationists.

The oil and utility companies are currently exploring alternate sources of energy, such as nuclear and geo-thermal. If the current advance payments contract for natural gas is approved then it is possible these same business methods could be used for other energy contracts.

The government is presently leasing potential acreage for geo-thermal exploration to the oil companies, areas such as Mono Lake in Nevada and the Sultan Sea in California. PG&E is now developing the Geysers in Northern California.

Mustart said the alternatives to energy production are nuclear, geo-thermal and solar energy.

"For example, geo-thermal is now supplying one-third of San Francisco power. Geo-thermal has tremendous possibilities but there are problems with refining the mineral in the water. By 2000, we could expect 10 per cent national use at the most, depending on the money put into developing it," Mustart said.

"The oil companies have sole uranium rights in Alaska," said Clayton. "Every energy source is tied to the price of oil as its energy equivalent, not the actual cost of production."

"We're past an oil cartel, now it is an energy cartel."

GRADUATES

The Bulletin of Graduate School Recruiters visiting the campus during Fall, 1975, is currently available at the Placement Center, Mary Ward Hall, Rm 126. Visiting school representatives are available for appointments for students interested in pursuing a Masters or Ph.D. degree. For information call Joan Vitorelo at 469-1161.

Announcements

COUNSELING

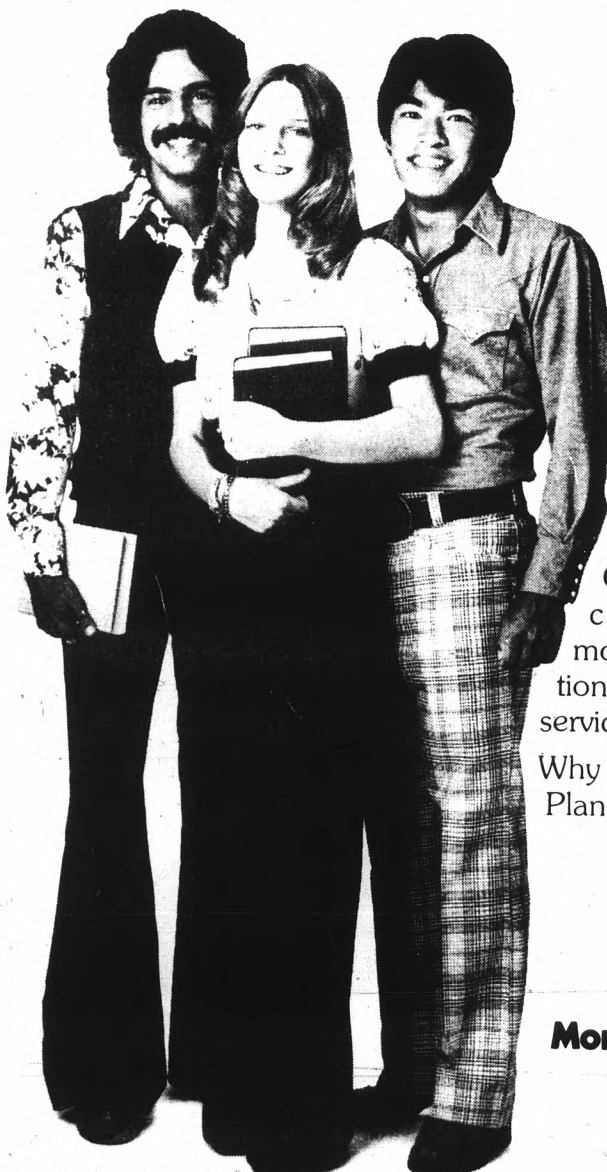
Psychological Services, located in the Counseling Center, has openings for individual personal counseling. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday in Modulux 17. Phone 469-2101.

SAILING

SF State Sailing Club meeting Tues., Oct. 14 in Gym 219 at 12:30 p.m. (bring téquila).

GAYS

Gay Rap Group meets Mondays at 12-1:30 p.m. in Gay Academic Union Office, Fenneman Hall 138.



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Steam beer: Nostalgia in a bottle

TEXT: RON SHAW



PHOTOGRAPHY: TONY REMINGTON

The shining gold sign partially hidden behind a shade tree reading, "Anchor Steam Brewery" was the only indication we had that we were about to step into the smallest brewery in the U. S.

Linda Rowe, Anchor's executive secretary, greeted us with a query about why we were thirty minutes late for our tour.

I hastily explained that we had trouble finding the place, having driven around the block several times before we found it and a place to park.

Seemingly satisfied, she ushered us into the waiting room, which seemed more like a beer museum, to await the final approval of the owner, Fritz Maytag.

Nine years ago Maytag bought the brewery to preserve the art of making steam beer, a process first begun in California in the 1850's. His brewery is the only one of its kind left in the world.

Maytag stepped through the door and eyed us apprehensively. "Why do you want to do an article about steam beer?" he asked.

I told him that beer is a popular topic at SF State this semester and that an article about how it's made might interest readers.

"We're in business to make beer, not give tours," he said, "but if you're interested in

**Last year we made 6,000 barrels of beer,
a feat which Oly or Coors could do in one day**

how we make our beer then I suppose it's ok. Just don't encourage throngs of beer thirsty college kids to descend on our brewery looking for a free glass of beer."

We promised that no such throngs would descend, he nodded his approval and disappeared into his office.

Rowe, also the tour guide, began by telling us the brewery's vital statistics.

"We have eight full-time employees including Mr. Maytag and myself," she said. "Last year we made 6,000 barrels of beer, a feat which Oly or Coors could do in one day. (One barrel equals 31 gallons.) Steam beer is sold by an independent distributor throughout California and in six other states. It's bottled and kegged here."

With this in mind we stepped into the inner workings of the plant. Walking past the idle bottling machine she remarked that they only bottle two or three days per week depending on the demand, the peak season being the summer months.

The pungent aroma of boiling mash stung our noses as we entered the main brewing room. To our right empty kegs and cases were stacked to the ceiling, to our left stood the highly polished, well used beer making equipment.

"As you can see," she said, "we're limited on available space so we make the most of what we have."

The brewing day begins at 3 a.m. with the milling of the malted barley," she said, pointing to a rather archaic looking machine.

"This is an all-malt beer; we use only malted barley, whole hops, brewers yeast and good ole San Francisco water. No preservatives are added, which is why we insist the beer be kept cold," she said.

We followed her up a winding stairway to the giant copper brew kettle.

"The liquid, called wort, is filtered through the tun into the brew kettle where it is boiled for about an hour and a half. During this time the brewer adds the hops, swirling them in with a wooden paddle," she continued.

The brewer, who was furiously paddling the boiling mash, looked over his shoulder smiling, like he expected a round of applause. We nodded at him approvingly and moved on.

After the boil, the wort is filtered once more before it is pumped into the fermentation tanks.

Fermentation is one of the essential differences between steam beer and lager beer, she said. "Lager beer such as Coors or Oly must be fermented at a temperature of between 45-50 degrees, whereas our beer is fermented at a temperature of about 60 degrees."

The beer is fermented between three and

four days and transferred to the storage room. Another difference between steam and lager beer is the temperature at which it is stored. Steam is stored at a temperature of 50 degrees, while lager must be stored at near freezing.

The kegs and bottles are filled after the beer has been stored for 25 days.

"Where does the steam come in?" someone asked.

"Steam is only a nickname," she replied. "The beer is naturally carbonated and when a keg is tapped it sounds like escaping steam. Someone started calling it 'steam beer' and the name stuck."

Rowe guided us back into the "museum", stepped behind the bar and drew us each a cold brew.

Having just completed an "intensive course in beermanship", we approached our beer in different ways.

My associate sipped hers, glancing around the room at the beer memorabilia.

Our photographer kept grinning, gulping and snapping pictures everytime we raised our glasses.

I took a healthy swig, burped and made some inane comment to the effect of, "gee, this is good."

After two more samples, our tour was over. We had made friends with a brewery.

Stepping back into the hazy sunlight snapped us back to reality (somewhat) and the cold fact that once again we'd have to pay for a glass of San Francisco's home brew.

PHOENIX CENTERFOLD—PAGE ONE

Faceoff: Vets and the VA

by Ron Shaw
Photos—Tim Porter

Frustrations caused by dealing with a bureaucracy and lack of campus help were the reasons 60 veterans met Wednesday in the Library with Fred Bradley, assistant director of the Veterans Administration.

A newly formed organization, Veterans for Decent Benefits, held the meeting in response to Bradley's offer at a Sept. 16 confrontation. At that time he said he'd meet with veterans anytime and anywhere to listen to their problems.

Floyd Jamison, a junior, was skeptical that Bradley could do anything about their problems. "If you're in a position that you can actually do something about our problems, fine, then. We want to talk, but if you can't do anything, what's the use?" he said.

Bradley said the San Francisco office handles approximately 120,000 veteran's files. He wouldn't guarantee all veterans would receive their checks on time every month but he was willing to answer questions about specific cases.

Mike Widmeier, a junior, asked why the

VA office in San Francisco can't issue checks once they find out that a veteran hasn't been paid and is entitled to payment.

Bradley said the San Francisco office doesn't issue checks, but in cases of extreme hardship it can have a check expedited from Kansas City in two days.

Vets complained, however, that the VA never does anything to prevent checks from being delayed in the first place.

Bradley said that part of the blame for delays falls on the veterans themselves, but added that when the VA does make a mistake they take steps "to correct the situation immediately."

The answer was met with groans and boos.

Bradley said the amount of cases in the system and the lack of adequate manpower were also reasons for the slow handling of cases.

Continued on page 3, column 6

en's Center ion today

progress prior to the termination memo.

Wednesday morning about 100 persons met in the Women's Center to protest the closing and firings. Also present at the meeting were Rafael Trujillo, a member of the Board of Directors, and Sue Bushnell, the Women's Center program advisor, both representing the AS.

"I would say the Women's Center is being closed because the AS does not feel Jami and Julia can responsibly work with them."

"There is no intent to shut down the Women's Center, there is an intent to set up a new staff," said Trujillo.

"We've had very little communication with the AS. At this point we haven't been told why the Woman's Center has been closed. There is nothing in the guidelines we've violated," countered Dickinson.

"The Women's Center cutback is just an example of what's happening all over the campus," said Joy Becker, president of the Student Coalition Against Racism.

Corky Wick, a former assistant director in the Women's Center, said

Continued on page 3, column 2

carpet stolen; job suspected

by the general contractor, Engstrum and Nourse, or the sub-contractor (Bill's Carpets), or the staff of Fenneman Hall.

The burglary was never reported to the San Francisco Police Department either. Pantaleo said it was up to Terry Simpson, Engstrum and Nourse's project manager to report it.

Destined to cover the bare concrete floor of the tower lobby of Fenneman Hall, the carpet is irreplaceable. It was the end of the mill run and no more of

Continued on page 2, column 3

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Frisbee fre

by Jim Sanders

Victor Malafronte hopes to get rich by throwing a frisbee.

"I've paid my dues," he says. "Now I want to make some money from it."

Malafronte, a 29-year-old SF State student, is the current World Frisbee Throwing Champion, a title he earned last August in Competition at Pasadena's Rose Bowl.

Since then, Malafronte has toured the nation with the Harlem Globetrotters, acted in commercials for national television, been the subject of stories in Sports Illustrated and Ogi magazines, and met such celebrities as Johnny Mathis, Pat Boone, Tatum O'Neal and Howard Cosell.

"It's been a terrific experience, even though I haven't made much money," he says. "You meet a lot of

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BACK WORDS

Proposed de

by Pat Gerber

A proposed contract between Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) and Exxon Oil Corporation could mean the California consumer will be paying for natural gas he may never see.

It is an advance payments contract dealing with the future supplies of natural gas from the Prudhoe Bay area in Alaska. Exxon wants PG&E to pay for further exploration. PG&E, in turn, wants to pass on this expense to the consumer through requested rate hikes.

The contract doesn't guarantee a supply of natural gas, for much of it hasn't been developed yet. Rather, it only guarantees purchasing rights to 30 per cent of the total production of Exxon's gas, over a period of 20 years. PG&E is hoping to purchase the right to bargain for a percentage of the supply, nothing more.

A similar deal was contracted and approved earlier this summer by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) in Los Angeles.

Southern California Gas Company (SoCal) negotiated a \$617 million contract to get the bargaining rights to Arco Oil Corporation's share of the Alaskan gas.

Although the PUC approved the deal, they qualified their vote by saying, "We are accepting the proposal for one reason only: necessity. Under any other circumstances, we would readily reject a plan so ill-defined and unfair."

Final approval of the contract is the responsibility of the Federal Power Commission (FPC) in Washington.

If the Arco-SoCal contract is approved, it will probably mean a green

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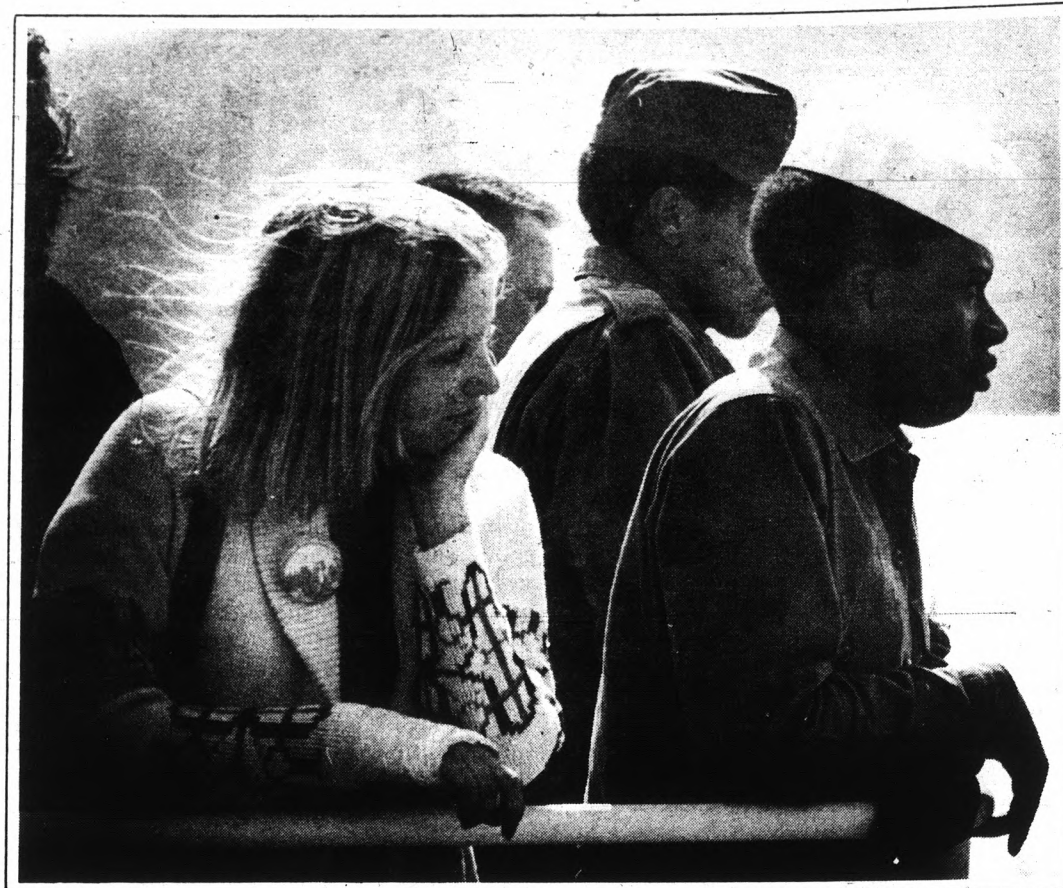
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A cruise to observe the Bay's fragile ecology

PHOTOGRAPHY: TONY REMINGTON

TEXT: NEIL MARTIN



PHOENIX CENTERFOLD—PAGE TWO

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A school of silver-sided anchovies glittered in the dark green water. As if in a huge tank, they swarmed north along the base of Pier 5. Every surface of the water dimpled the water's surface like a hundred tiny mirrors.

A mortar lob to the end of the pier lay the USS Dubuque, displacing 16,500 tons in the Port of Oakland. Out of the side of the 569-foot-long amphibious assault ship gushed a bilge of feces, liquid waste and toilet paper. Seagulls paddled around waiting for something.

Students from several SF State geography classes were there last Wednesday for a study cruise of San Francisco Bay to explore the effects of pollution on the ecology.

The cruise was conducted for members of the Executive Seminar Center in Berkeley. The Seminar is composed of senior civil service personnel, people who manage environmentally related bureaus and agencies for the federal government.

Georg Treichel, SF State associate professor of geography, indicated the special "privilege" being accorded the students. He pointed out the U.S. Navy does not place its ships at the University's disposal for field trips. This was the seventeenth bay cruise Treichel has narrated for the Executive Seminar Center.

The Dubuque carried more than a thousand Marines and Navy men, said Jay Jacobowitz, a Marine who volunteered to keep order among the students. As for the sewage being pumped directly into the Bay, there was just too much to do anything else with it. "It's a matter of a lotta guys in one place," said Jacobowitz. "We really put it out."

As two tugs eased the Dubuque into maneuverable waters, Treichel's amplified voice directed out attention to the Alameda Naval Air Station. It was a classic example of Bay fill. Once, enormous quantities of shellfish were harvested off Alameda Island.

During the 1920's and 30's, the Bay between the mainland was converted to land.

Treasure Island was built in the 30's to be San Francisco's principal airport. It was constructed to handle the giant airplanes of the day, like the DC-3 and Pan Am's "China Clippers". First it was the ceremonial site for the World's Fair of 1939-41. The Navy took over the artificial island during World War II and it never became a significant airport.

Modern San Francisco International Airport is also constructed of garbage and fill material. The uneven sinking of the fill is especially noticeable on Runway 21, where wings of Boeing 727's flex violently before take-off. Oakland's airport is also built on filled, "reclaimed" land.

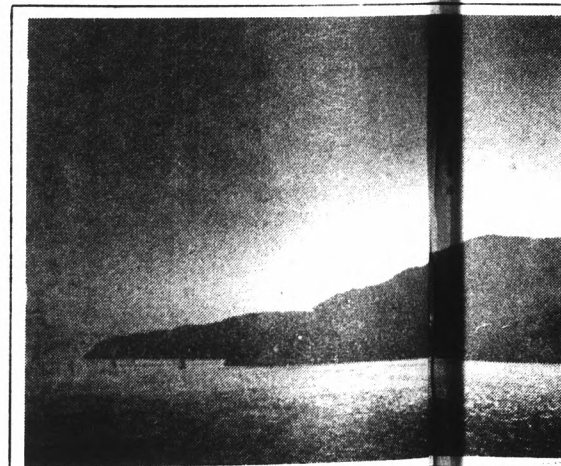
San Francisco Bay has been shrinking ever since Brigadier General Stephen Kearny granted shorefront land in Yerba Buena Cove to the City of San Francisco to be auctioned off for city revenue. New owners hauled earth down from Telegraph Hill to enlarge their lots. As land was created from the edges out into the Bay, shorefront lots were sold by the city again and again by redrawing the waterfront line.

Yerba Buena Cove did not exist long after 1848. The questionable flow of public lands to private hands continued, until today one-third of the original Bay has been filled or diked.

The original 680 square-mile area has been reduced to 400 square miles. Of 300 square miles of natural marshland, a diminishing 75 miles are left. The Bay is relatively shallow. Ninety per cent is 12 to 14 feet deep, easily within reclamation range.

Dutch polder techniques (diking, pumping out water, filling earth behind the dikes and monitoring surface and subsurface water levels) could be used to pave over all but the deepest central Bay and the relatively narrow central channels running through the south, San Pablo and Suisun Bays. The remaining Bay would consist of only 187 square miles.

The deepest part of the Bay is a little over 400 feet. "If you look at all the Bay, it was the south Bay that



guished New York professional.

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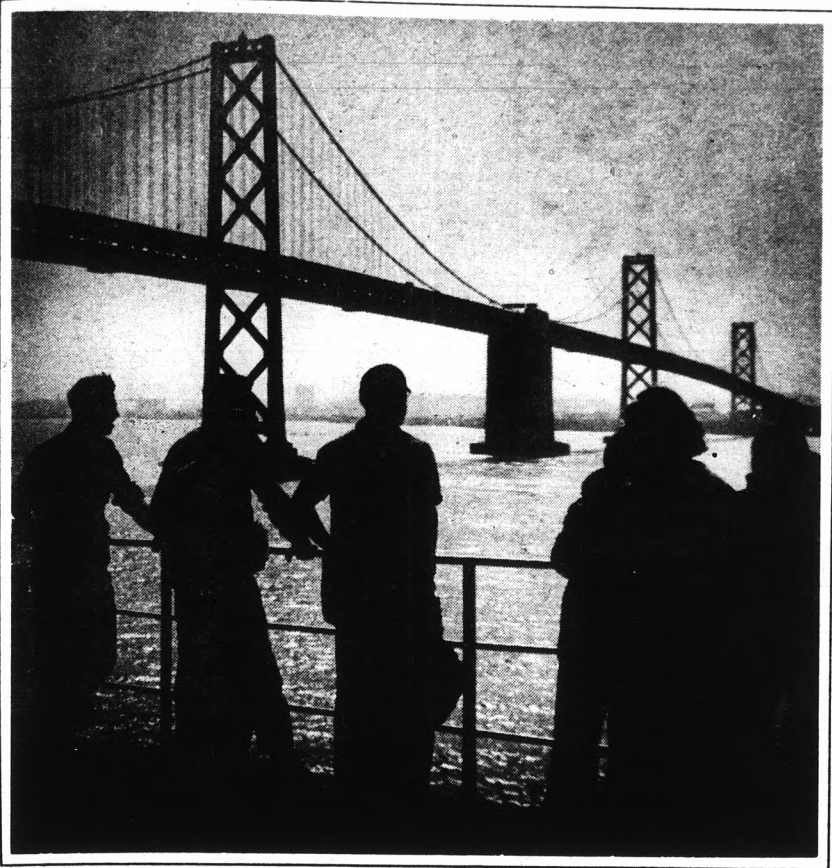
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progress prior to the termination memo.

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Corky Wick, a former assistant director in the Women's Center, said

Continued on page 3, column 2

carpet stolen; job suspected

square yards of carpeting, stolen from the Fenneman Hall Oct. 5, and missing.

The burglary was never reported to the San Francisco Police Department either. Pantaleo said it was up to Terry Simpson, Engstrom and Nourse's project manager to report it.

Destined to cover the bare concrete floor of the tower lobby of Fenneman Hall, the carpet is irreplaceable. It was the end of the mill run and no more of

Continued on page 2, column 3

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was going to get it," said Treichel. "The large commercial interests, namely, David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Leslie Salt Company, the Crocker family who control the Crocker Bank, the Ideal Cement Company of Denver and a few other notorious bedfellows had this land all tied up. They had a marvelous plan around 1950 to start converting this into our equivalent of the New York metropolitan area."

The proposed fill for this project was to come from San Bruno Mountain, a high ridge owned by the Crocker family. Engineers estimated that a billion cubic yards of dirt and rock could be gouged from the mountain. "This would accomplish two things," said Treichel. "Filling in the Bay for more people and leveling the mountain for more people. They planned twenty years to do it, as ants move grains of sand."

Much of Berkeley, Emeryville and Albany shorefront land is owned by the Santa Fe Railroad. They bought tidal flatland from 1910 to 1918, at a time when municipalities sold cheaply for quick revenue. Santa Fe had been holding onto it, nurturing plans to build the largest industrial park in Northern California. They proposed extending the three cities three miles west of the present coastal freeway into the Bay.

Nearly every city and commercial interest on the Bay had some individual development scheme to bring in housing developments or industry, to broaden the tax base or get rid of increased garbage—all involving filling up the Bay.

Who owns the Bay? About 50 per cent of the Bay bottom is owned by the state, 23 per cent has been granted to various cities and counties by the state, 22 per cent is privately owned and five per cent is under federal ownership.

The 22 per cent in private hands is most critical. The ethical issue of private property rights vs. the public welfare arises.

In 1962, indignant citizens formed the Save San Francisco Bay Association, which grew to include 30-40,000 members. They gained editorial support of

Bay Area newspapers and applied political pressure to the state legislature.

The Save-the-Bay movement published, testified and worked until a bill was passed in 1965 creating BCDC, the Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

BCDC's goals were: "Protection of the Bay as a great natural resource for the benefit of present and future generations and development of the Bay and its shoreline to their highest potential with a minimum of Bay filling."

The efforts of concerned citizens prevented "Marinello", a planned housing development, from materializing on Mobil Oil-controlled land in Marin County. A city of over 110,000 people was planned to extend from the foothills of Mt. Tamalpais north and west. The federal government was convinced to buy the land for future recreational use.

Through the BCDC, Save San Francisco Bay Association, Sierra Club, public pressure, zoning regulation and court injunction, private gain of commercial interests at public expense has been somewhat contained. Twenty years ago, the public had six miles of legal access to the 276 mile perimeter of the Bay. Through public and state efforts, public access has expanded to 30-35 miles today.

What about already filled areas? Much of downtown San Francisco is built on land filled after 1870. The fill may settle unevenly, with minor structural damage to highrise buildings and little threat to life in the Financial District. Underneath it all is water-saturated Bay mud, much less desirable than rock or dense soil deposits, necessitating complex pile and support systems.

"Think of this entire complex from the Transamerica Building over to the Ferry Building as an earthquake experiment farm," said Treichel. "When the big one comes, which is inevitable, just a matter of time, some interesting structural tests will be made in a very practical way."

The quality of Bay water is bottoming out and should become fairly good, given 20 years worth of effort.

Today 40 per cent of the Bay is closed to water contact sports and 90 per cent is closed to shellfish harvest.

Heavy metals like mercury and cadmium on the bottom of the Bay constitute a dangerous pollution threat if people were to eat shellfish harvested there.

Hydraulic gold mining was practiced 100 years ago in the foothills of the Sierras. High pressure water hoses were employed to wash minerals into the streams. The gold was separated but mercury flowed down the Sacramento River system into the Bay. Even the Bay's tidal flow of 2,300,000 cubic feet per second could not flush it out through the Golden Gate.

If shellfish cultivation were practiced extensively in the ideally-suited shallow estuaries (that great expanse first on the fill list), the future population of the entire region could be fed, if tastes were so inclined. First the Bay bottom would have to be dredged.

Even though 80 outlets pumping raw sewage and industrial waste into the Bay have been capped, waste disposal continues. In 1965, there were 31 "sanitary land fills" pushing garbage into the Bay. The Bay area population is expected to double in the next 30 years to nine million people. At 1965 rates that means over 20,000 tons of garbage produced every day.

"The environmental movement takes many forms," he said. "If you look at some of those tanks ahead, oil tanks, you realize that they're painted in soft, gentle tender pastels; buff and pink and green."

"There are many ways to save a country. One is to save its air, its water, its space, even its sanity. Others use a cosmetic approach. They sort of wreck a city or a place and then hang flowers out and call it beautification."

"We had a President here some time ago, Lyndon Johnson, and he had a wife who was on a beauty kick. She sailed through this area once; ten years ago, and toured the Standard Oil plant. They said, 'Mrs. Johnson, what do you think of this place?' She said, 'Well, you know it's not as beautiful as it might be but why don't you paint all your oil tanks in pretty colors and you could help beautify America.'"

"So the Standard Oil officials, being obedient and living in fear of the President, rushed out and painted these and (they) have been living happily ever after in the shadows of their pastel tanks, knowing that they too played a minor role in making this a better country."

PHOENIX CENTERFOLD—PAGE THREE

"I question if there were witnesses," Heap said.

MacAdams said he plans to reschedule a performance of the West Coast Gangster Choir but said he will wait for the university's report on the matter before doing anything.

carpet. This could explain the lack of signs of breaking and entering.

Asked if the burglary was reported to the police, Kirtland replied, "I assume so."

According to Jack Hall, chief of police, it was never reported to them



Faceoff: Vets and the VA

by Ron Shaw
Photos—Tim Porter

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Bradley said that part of the blame for delays falls on the veterans themselves, but added that when the VA does make a mistake they take steps "to correct the situation immediately."

The answer was met with groans and boos.

Bradley said the amount of cases in the system and the lack of adequate manpower were also reasons for the slow handling of cases.

Continued on page 3, column 6



Frisbee fre

by Jim Sanders

Victor Malafronte hopes to get rich by throwing a frisbee.

"I've paid my dues," he says. "Now I want to make some money from it."

Malafronte, a 29-year-old SF State student, is the current World Frisbee Throwing Champion, a title he earned last August in Competition at Pasadena's Rose Bowl.

Since then, Malafronte has toured the nation with the Harlem Globetrotters, acted in commercials for national television, been the subject of stories in Sports Illustrated and Oui magazines, and met such celebrities as Johnny Mathis, Pat Boone, Tatum O'Neal and Howard Cosell.

"It's been a terrific experience, even though I haven't made much money," he says. "You meet a lot of

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BACK WORDS

Proposed de

by Pat Gerber

A proposed contract between Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) and Exxon Oil Corporation could mean the California consumer will be paying for natural gas he may never see.

It is an advance payments contract dealing with the future supplies of natural gas from the Prudhoe Bay area in Alaska. Exxon wants PG&E to pay for further exploration. PG&E, in turn, wants to pass on this expense to the consumer through requested rate hikes.

The contract doesn't guarantee a supply of natural gas, for much of it hasn't been developed yet. Rather, it only guarantees purchasing rights to 30 per cent of the total production of Exxon's gas, over a period of 20 years. PG&E is hoping to purchase the right to bargain for a percentage of the supply, nothing more.

A similar deal was contracted and approved earlier this summer by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) in Los Angeles.

Southern California Gas Company (SoCal) negotiated a \$617 million contract to get the bargaining rights to Arco Oil Corporation's share of the Alaskan gas.

Although the PUC approved the deal, they qualified their vote by saying, "We are accepting the proposal for one reason only: necessity. Under any other circumstances, we would readily reject a plan so ill-defined and unfair."

Final approval of the contract is the responsibility of the Federal Power Commission (FPC) in Washington.

If the Arco-SoCal contract is approved, it will probably mean a green

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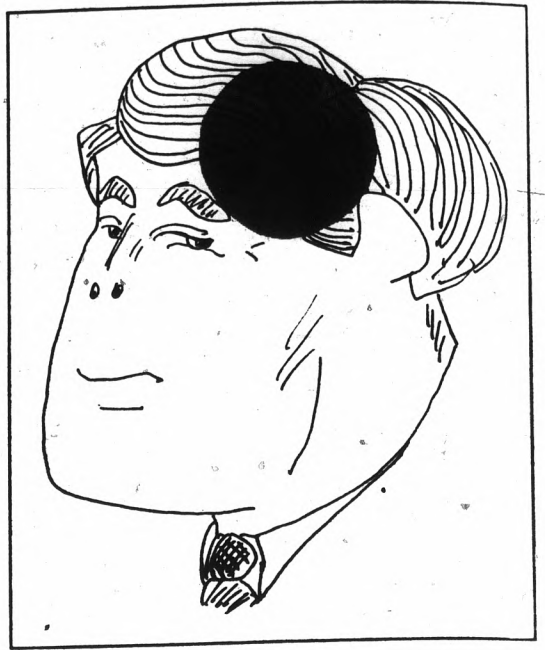
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Thirteen year search for Kennedy assassin

TEXT: DAVID BOITANO

ARTWORK: BILBO



Mark Lane arrived in San Francisco one week after former FBI tipster Sara Jane Moore tried to kill President Gerald R. Ford. Lane, a New York lawyer-turned-researcher, had a theory concerning the attempted assassination.

"It appears that anyone taking a shot at the President seems to have been working for the FBI," he said. "The bureau should improve its personnel procedures."

Lane has spent the past thirteen years researching the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Shortly after Kenedy was killed, Lane was summoned to Dallas and retained by Marguerite Oswald (the mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald) to defend her son before the Warren Commission.

The Commission refused to let Lane participate in its investigations, and he retaliated by conducting his own inquiry into the shooting.

Lane published his findings in 1966 in a book entitled *Rush To Judgement*. Critics found the work one sided, but Lane's readers were fascinated by his well-documented arguments. Through 478 pages, Lane refuted all the key evidence uncovered by the Commission and theorized that Lee Harvey Oswald could not have worked alone to kill President Kennedy.

Since publishing *Rush To Judgement*, Lane has travelled around the country lecturing on the assassination and searching for shreds of evi-

dence to support his arguments. He discussed his theories on a recent tour of the Bay Area.

Last February, he established his Citizen's Commission of Inquiry—a Washington-based lobby dedicated to convincing members of Congress to open a new investigation into the assassination.

Lane began his speaking tour by calling a press conference to announce that Congressman Don Edwards' (Dem.-Calif.) House Constitutional Liberties Committee had begun an investigation into an alleged "coverup" of evidence by the FBI.

Time magazine recently revealed that Lee Harvey Oswald delivered a threatening note to the Dallas office of the FBI a few days before the assassination.

The bureau failed to put Oswald under surveillance, and after Kennedy's death, four officials in the bureau's hierarchy destroyed the letter. The agents denied any knowledge of the letter's existence.

Lane demanded that those involved in the coverup be placed under oath before a congressional committee to reveal what they know.

"The most frightening aspect of this affair," he said, "is that the men who destroyed the letter run the FBI today."

It is Lane's contention that the FBI acted in a similar manner to withhold information from the Warren Commission about Jack Ruby's background. Ruby was the

Dallas nightclub owner who shot Oswald after the assassination.

It has been alleged that Ruby acted as a "hit man" for the Chicago Mafia during the thirties, and that he was instrumental in the killing of a union leader. While investigating Ruby's past, the Warren Commission asked the FBI for any information on the killing, but FBI agents claimed they could find no reference to it in any newspaper or police file.

Lane searched the national archives and found a Dec. 9, 1939 edition of the Chicago Tribune, which described the killing and carried a photograph of Ruby. One of Lane's investigators also found the original police report attached to an FBI memo instructing Chicago policy to inform the bureau of any attempts by the public to see it.

To Lane, all this additional evidence is further proof of an FBI conspiracy to prevent public knowledge of the truth.

"So the FBI found the file," he said, "lied to the Warren Commission, and then told the Chicago police they wanted to know who else had found the file."

Lane then produced a letter from J. Edgar Hoover confirming Jack Ruby's role as an FBI informer in the Dallas area.

Oswald was also an FBI informer according to Lane, and was on the bureau's payroll when Ruby shot him in the basement of Dallas police headquarters.

"There is a possibility that when we thought we saw it all on November 22, 1963, we only saw a small part of it," said Lane. "Quite possibly what happened was that one employee of the FBI penetrated the basement of the Dallas police headquarters and killed another employee," he said.

Lane's antagonistic attitude toward the FBI is the result of the government's reluctance to release what he considers to be key evidence in the Kennedy case.

"My investigations have been hampered by the federal police position that the American people should not know the truth of this case," he said.

Key evidence has vanished since the assassination, including all the pictures taken of Kennedy's corpse. Kennedy's brain is also missing, and Lane says he must find it to run an important test.

"Through a neutron activation analysis of the President's brain, we could determine the path of the bullet," he said. "Recently this process was applied to a hair from Napoleon's head, and it was proved that he had been poisoned before he died."

Lane charged the FBI attempted to suppress publication of his book to silence his "second assassin" theory.

"From the time the shot was fired, for a period of two years, not one word of dissent from the original theory, that Oswald was a lone assassin, was permitted on any network radio or television show. I had to go to CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Company) to get my views aired."

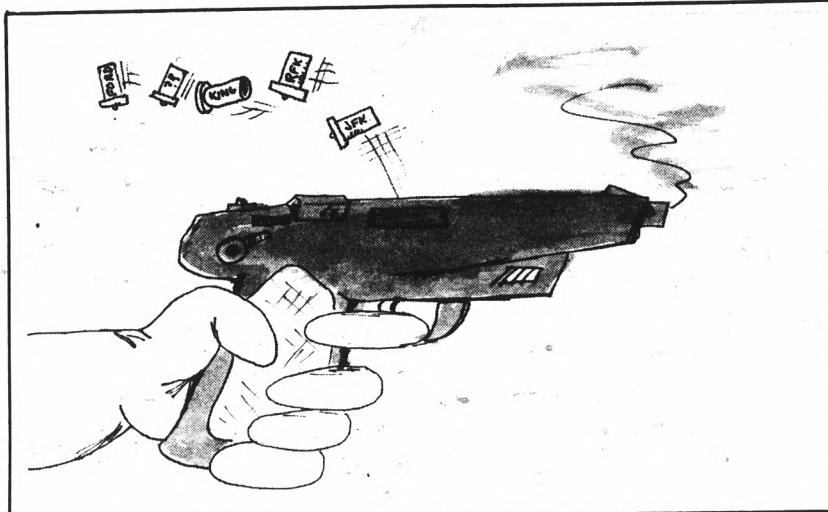
Lane has worked in left wing causes in between investigations, and says an inquest into Kennedy's death will explain much of the turmoil that has plagued the U.S. in the sixties.

"I believe that this whole decade of violence and deceit began on November 22, 1963. I think that by solving the assassination, we are going to learn a lot about America," he said. "We will learn who killed Martin Luther King, why Malcolm X was killed and why someone would want to shoot Robert Kennedy."

Lane is not the only author to have profited from the Kennedy assassination. President Ford (then a member of the Warren Commission) published a book on the panel's findings from top secret transcripts. Asked if he had violated any law, Ford reportedly told a congressman he had made "an inadvertent error" in releasing the confidential information.

Since he began his investigations, Lane says he has received more than 250 threats on his life.

"I don't know what to do with them," he said. "Somebody suggested that I turn them over to the FBI for investigation."



PHOENIX CENTERFOLD—PAGE FOUR

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